Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 12.

SELECT POETRY.

THE VISIBLE CREATION.

BY MONTGOMERY

The God of Nature and of Grace
In all his works appears;
His goodness through the earth we trace,
His grandeur in the spheres.

Behold this fair and fertile globe,
By Him in wisdom plann'd;
'T was He, who girded like a robe
The ocean round the land.

Lift to the firmament your eye;
Thither his path pursue;
His glory, boundless as the sky,
O'erwhelms the wondering view.

He bows the heavens—the mountains stand
A high-way for their God;
He walks amidst the desert-land,
—'T is Eden where He trod.

The forest in his strength rejoice;
Hark! on the evening breeze,
As once of old, the Lord God's voice
Is heard among the trees.

Here on the hills He feeds his herds,
His flocks on yonder plains;
His praise is warbled by the birds;
—O could we catch their strains!

Mount with the lark, and bear our song
Up to the gates of light,
Or with the nightingale prolong
Our numbers through the night!

In every steam his bounty flows
Diffusing joy and wealth;
In every breeze his spirit blows
—The breath of life and health.

His blessings fall in plenteous showers
Upon the lap of earth,
That teems with foliage, fruit, and flowers,
And rings with infant mirth.

If God hath made this world so fair
Where sin and death abound;
How beautiful beyond compare
Will Paradise be found!

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturist.

HOW LONG WILL TREES LIVE.

Why may not trees live forever? Is there a necessary limit to their existence? Do they, like animals, have their infancy, youth, maturity, decline, and death? This is the common opinion. It is believed that they die, not solely because accidents befall them, or diseases assail them, or because they are cut down by the woodman's axe—but because, escaping all such contingencies, their cells and vessels become hardened and incrusted, and the fluids cease to flow, and they perish from sheer exhaustion and old age. They wear out and run down, like an old clock.

Let us overhaul this opinion a little. Vegetable physiology shows that the living parts of an exogenous tree, that is a tree growing by additions to the outside are: (1) the extremities of the stems and branches, including the buds; (2) the extremities of the roots and rootlets; and (3) the newest strata of wood and bark. These are all that are concerned in the life and growth of a tree; and these are renewed every year.—The functions of life in *an animal* are carried on for a whole life-time in one set of organs; and when these organs wear out, the animal dies. But the life processes in a plant are carried on through organs annually renewed, and hence the plant is not subject to decay, for the same reason that the animal is. Every year the crude sap rises from the roots to the leaves, where it is digested, and from whence it descends, leaving deposits on the way, of new buds, bark, wood, and roots. If, then, all that is concerned in the life and growth of a tree is annually renewed, making the living and active parts of a tree never more than one year old—why should not the tree continue to live on for an indefinite period? There seems to be no necessary reason, no cause inherent in the tree itself, why it should die.

Again: a tree is not, philosophically speaking, an individual, like a man, or any animal. It is a community, an aggregation of individuals. The only real individual in a plant is the first cell of which the plant was originally composed. Every bud on a tree may also be considered an individual, since it has in itself all the elements of an independent plant, and may be made to produce one. Now, if it be objected that the inner parts of the tree die, or at least become inactive heart-wood, yet the outer parts do not: *individuals* may perish, but the *community* does not, for it is renewed and increased every year.

Trees have been happily compared to the "branching or arborescent coral." This structure is built up by the combined labors of a multitude of individuals—"the successive labors of a great number of generations. The surface or the recent shoots alone are alive: all underneath consists of the dead remains of former generations. It is the same with the vegetable, except that it makes a downward growth also, and by constant renewal of fresh tissues, maintains the communication between the two growing extremities, the buds and the rootlets." (*Dr. Gray.*) As the coral structure, considered as a mass, lives on indefinitely, though the individuals composing it perish, so a tree considered as a composite structure may live on in the same way, without any assignable limit to its life. Every joint in the root, and every bud from its branches might be taken off and set up by itself to form a separate and independent tree; but if they all choose to stay on the homestead, need they and the family die out?

So much for theory. We shall present some facts next month.

PROFITS OF SINGLE GRAPE VINES.—We have often urged all our readers to set out at least one or two grape vines somewhere in the garden or door-yard—not usually to raise grapes for sale, but to secure a supply for home consumption. The first cost of procuring and setting a vine or two, or three, is trifling, while the product is large and of great value. A grape vine requires but little ground room, and whoever has a few feet only of soil by the side of the dwelling, may put out a vine, where there may not be even room for a fruit tree to expand its branches. The vine may be trained up over a porch, or on the sides of the dwelling itself.

On page 337 of last volume (Nov. No.) we gave an account of two vines (a Concord, and a Hartford Prolific) which yielded 60 lbs. of luscious grapes the 2d year after planting.—These were unusually well-rooted when set out but are an indication of what may be obtained very soon after planting. We now give another item which we recently gathered from our old friend and long-time subscriber, Stephen Haight, of Dutches Co., N. Y. He has an Isabella grape vine, 12 years old, which is trained upon a trellis, and branches out about 25 feet each way from the root. The past Autumn he picked from this single vine two hundred and twenty six pounds (226,) leaving at the same time fifty pounds of unripened grapes which were afterwards made into wine. (In all 276 lbs.) The ripe bunches were carefully looked over, and the green, bruised, and decaying berries cut out with a pair of scissors. They were then packed precisely according to the directions we gave in October last (Vol. 17, page 307.) Dec. 22, when grapes were a rarity in the city, Mr. Haight sold the product of his single vine here, for $56¼, (25 cts. per lb.) Pretty well for one vine.—*Ib.*

BRAINS.

An American sloop of war had put into an English port, and the first lieutenant went ashore to reconnoiter. In the course of his travels, he entered a tavern where a number of British officers were carousing. They at once recognized the lieutenant's nationality by his dress, and resolved to amuse themselves by bullying him.

"Well, comrade," says one, "you belong to the United States, I see."

"Right," was the answer.

"Now, what would you do to a man who should say that your navy did not contain an officer fit for a bumboat?" continued the Englishman.

"I would blow his brains out!" returned the lieutenant, with great coolness.

There was silence among her majesty's servants for a moment, but finally, one of them, more muddled than the rest, managed to stammer out.

"W—well, Yank, I say it!"

The American walked to his side, and replied, calmly:

"It is lucky for you, shipmate, that you have *no brains to blow out!*"

Struck by the dignity of the answer, the offender at once apologized, and our hero was invited to join the mess.

The greatest charm of books is, perhaps, that we see in them that other men have suffered what we have. Some souls we ever find who could have responded to all our agony, be what it may. This, at least, robs misery of its loneliness.

The origin of Pennsylvania is thus given by an old epigrammatist':

Penn refused to take his hat off
Before the King, and therefore sat off
Some other country to light pat on
Where he might worship with his hat on!

DANGERS OF SKATING.

A correspondent of the *Philadelphia North American* writing from a town in Massachusetts, where skating is all the rage, tells about his adventures on the ice with Mary.

Hear him:

WHO MARY IS.

Mary is as pretty a piece of humanity in the shape of woman as you can find this side of Heaven. Such eyes! such hair! such teeth! And her hand! Well now there! I think it was just the smallest, the whitest—why, ivory is slow to it. And her foot was like a little white rose bud, its snowy leaves just showing enough to set off the neat covering that concealed the rest from profane eyes. It did not seem a foot, as one saw it reposing in its tiny kid slipper, like a Canary bird in its nest.

MARY HAS THE SKATING FEVER.

Well, sir, this Mary caught the skating fever, which is now raging so fearfully. I heard her express a wish for a pair of skates and the next day she had the best pair that could be found in the city, and nobody knew who sent them to her—but, bless me, how my blood boils at the thought of the consequences.

MARY PUTS HER FOOT IN IT.

We went down upon the ice, and there that little devil of a Mary just set quietly down, ordered me on my knees and quietly placed that foot, the foot, the poetic myth, in my lap and bid me put on her skates. Sir! had Venus dropped from heaven, and bid me rub her down with rotten stone and oil, it could not have astonished me more than when that divine foot was placed in my unworthy lap. I felt very faint—but I buckled on the skate, and stood up, with Mary by my side.

THE BACHELOR'S HEAD SWIMS.

Have you ever taught a woman to skate? No; well, let me tell you. You've been in a room lined with mirrors, have'nt you?—You've seen a kalcidescope with a few old bits of glass, &c., in a tin tube, and turning it have seen all sorts of beautiful figures. Just imagine a kaleidoscope, and in place of beads and broken glass, please substitute blue eyes, curving eye lashes, lips, ivory, wavy hair, crinoline, gaiter boots, zephyr worsted, cupids, hearts, darts, a clap of thunder, a flash of lightning, and 'auld Nick.' Imagine yourself the centre of a system with all these things revolving round you, and a violet bank breathing sighs upon you all the while, and you have Mary and her victim in the first skating lesson.

GAITERS IN THE PIT OF HIS STOMACH.

But just let me try to describe our performances. Mary I start—she on my left arm all square. Lord have mercy on my poor puzzled brain while I try to describe the stirred and mixed rainbow of sights and sentiments.—First, Mary's dear little gaiter boots present themselves to my astonished vision, and before I have time to wonder how they came up before me I feel them pressing their blessed beauty, with emphasis, into the pit of my stomach.

MARY PITCHES INTO HIM GENERALLY.

Next scene—wavy hair, with a thirty dollar bonnet and a divine head, came pitching into my waistcoat, with such force that I feel the buttons against my spine. Next—Mary gazed up at me from between my jack boots, and anon her blessed little nose is thrust into the bosom of my shirt. Ah! my friends, all research and study on the mysterious subject of woman has been comparatively in vain, till in this eventful year of 1859, the fashion of skating has opened and varied sources of information.

MARY SUBDUES HIM.

Dear Mary! I offered myself to her every time she turned up, or came round. I am hers; but I wish to enter my solemn protest before the world, that she alone could not have conquered me. But who could hold out, when surrounded by an army of Marys on skates? I am hers!—but I am awfully sore! Ah! I have learned something. Cupid makes bachelors tender as cooks do tough steaks, by hammering and pounding.

COURTING BY TELEGRAPH.

A certain young man, whom we shall call Smith, was employed at an office on the National line. In the course of business, he ascertained that a person having charge of a station in a small town some seventy miles distant, was a young lady, and that her name was Sarah. Forthwith, in an interval of leisure, flashed over the wires this message:

"My name is Smith—how old are you?"

To which an answer was promptly returned:

"My name is Sarah—None of your business!"

The next one ran thus:

"I am not married—What are you worth?"

"To which the words came back:

"Worth a million."

As a climax, the youth replied:

"Will you marry me?"

The answer was, 'Yes'—and in four months they were married.

An Irishman who had returned from Italy, where he had been with his master, was asked in the kitchen, 'Yea, then, Pat, what is the lava I hear the master talking about?"

"Only a drop of the crater," was Pat's reply.

A Yankee doctor has got up a remedy for hard time. It consists of ten hours' labor well worked in.

Wanted by a Dutch gardener—a journeyman cooper, to head a cabbage.

What tune can make every one glad? Ans. Fortune.

VARIETY IN CREATION.

There are 56,000 species of plants on exhibition in the museum of Natural History of Paris. The whole number of species in earth and sea cannot be less than four or five thousand. These are of all sizes, from the invisible forests in a bit of mouldiness to the towering trees of Malibar, 50 feet in circumference, and the banians, whose shoots cover a circumference of five acres. Each of these has a complicated system of vessels for the circulation of its juices. Some trees have leaves narrow and short; others, as the talipot of Ceylon—have leaves so large that one of them can shelter fifteen or twenty men. Some exuviate their leaves annually, as a whole robe, leaving the tree nude, its bare stem towering and its branches spreading themselves uncovered in the sky; while the leaves of others drop off one by one, new ones constantly growing in the place of the dismembered ones, and the tree retaining its perpetual verdure.

There have actually been ascertained, in the animal kingdom, about 60,000 species of living creatures. There are 600 species of mammalia—those that suckle their young—the most of which are quadrupeds. Of birds, there are 4,000 species; of fishes, 3000; of reptiles, 700, and of insects, 44,000 species. Besides these, there are 3,000 species of shell fish, and not less than eighty or one hundred thousand species of animalcules invisible to the naked eye.

Some kinds of life require a moist atmosphere, others a dry one. A blue water lily grows in the canals of Alexandria, which, when the water evaporates from the beds of the canals, dries up; and when the water is again in the canals it again grows and blossoms. And some of the lowest animals may be completely dried and kept in this state for any length of time, but when they are again moistened, they resume the functions of life. Some plants are adapted only to particular climates; others grow in different climates; but they do not flourish equally well in these. As a tree which in the Southern States attains a height of 100 feet, at Great Slave Lake, the Northern limit at which it is found, becomes dwarfed to a shrub of only five feet high. Life, both vegetable and animal, is infinitely modified; but in all cases its first development is only under those conditions to which it is specially adapted. "How manifold are thy works, O God! in wisdom thou hast made them all.—*Life Illustrated.*

LIFE

How truly does the journey of a single day, its changes and its hours, exhibit the history of human life. We rise up in the glorious freshness of spring morning. The dews of night, those sweet tears of nature, are hanging from each bough and reflecting morning. Our hearts are beating with hope, our frames are buoyant with health. We see no cloud, we fear no storm, and with our chosen and beloved companions clustering around us, we commence our journey. Step by step, the scene becomes more lovely; hour by hour, our hopes become brighter. A few of our companions have dropped away, but in the multitude remaining, and the beauty of the scenery, their loss is unfelt. Suddenly we have entered upon a new country. The dews of the morning are exhaled by the fervor of the noon day sun; the friends that started with us are disappearing. Some remain, but their looks are cold and estranged; others have lain down to rest, but new faces are smiling upon us, and new hopes are beckoning us on. Ambition and fame are before us, but youth and affection are behind us. The scene is more glorious and brilliant, but the beauty and the freshness of the morning have faded and forever. Onward and onward we go; the horizon of happiness and fame recedes as we advance to it; the shadows begin to lengthen, and the chilly airs of evening are usurping the noon day. Still we press onward; the goal is not yet won, the haven not yet reached. The orb of hope that had cheered us on, is sinking in the West; our limbs begin to grow faint, our hearts to grow sad; we turn to gaze upon the scenes that we have passed, but the shadows of the twilight have interposed their veil between us; we look around for the old and familiar faces, the companions of our travel, but we gaze in vain to find them; we have outstripped them all in the race after pleasure, and the phantom yet uncaught, in a land of strangers, in a sterile and inhospitable country, the night time overtakes us—the dark and terrible night time of death, and, weary and heavy laden, we lie down to rest in the bed of the grave. Happy, thrice happy, is he who has laid up treasures for himself, for the distant and unknown to-morrow.—*Knickerbocker.*

MASKS AND FACES.

A great masquerade ball was given in Milwaukee about a week ago. The *News* of that city, in the course of an article describing it, says:

"One gentlemen fell in love with his own sister, while another man danced, talked and promenaded with a gentleman in a woman's dress three hours in the vain hope of finding out who the dear creature was. One young man took his mother to the supper, and great was the surprise of both on learning how matters stood. One of our leading merchants gave his ring to a young lady if she would raise her mask that he might see her features, when it was his own sister, who he supposed was at home with the toothache! Two gentlemen got into a warm dispute as to who a certain young lady with a black domino was, and after making a wager of two bottles of champagne, found out that the young lady was the younger and mischievous brother of the losing party."

Wanted to know—where the hail stones are quarried?

FUTURE EQUALITY.

We stand upon common ground. The Great Leveller will knock at your door, Sir Millionaire, as well as at mine, and we must both open to him, whether we bid him welcome with our hearts or not. Roll along, then, in your chariot, nor heed the poor pedestrian who drags his blistered feet over the hard sidewalk.—Stoop not at the imploring voice of the ragged mendicant. We are all travelling the same way, and shall ultimately reach the same inn—the grave. "There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." The weary! is there not consolation in the assurance?

Courage, then, storm beaten journeyers over the desert of life! Toil on, yet, while amid trials and tears. The goal is at hand—your home—your haven of rest. Does the man of this world, who has laid up stores for many years and spoken peace to his own soul, afflict or oppress you? forgive him. He is your fellow traveller to the land of souls—he will soon stand upon an equality with yourself.—His treasures cannot bribe the spoiler. His gold may soon become cankered, and his fine gold be dim.

Let not the rich be unduly elated, nor the poor unduly depressed; for in the great community of the dead there is nothing known of inequality. Let the proud be humbled at the thought, and the humble lifted up.

Come, neighbor, thy hand! We will trudge along life's uneven road together, if you please and encourage each other so to live—will it not be the better way? that when our summons comes to depart hence,

"We go—not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon—but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach our grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

HOW COFFEE CAME TO BE USED.

At the time Columbus discovered America, coffee had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a drink is ascribed to the superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the report of some shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation rapidly spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant, brought in 1614, became the parent stock of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies.—The extent of consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume at the cost of its landing from fourteen to fifteen millions of dollars. You may know the Arabia or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean and dark color. The Java and East India, the next in quality, is a larger bean, and of a yellow color. The West India Rio has a blue, greenish gray tint.

OBEYING ORDERS.

A certain General of the United States Army, supposing his favorite horse dead, ordered an Irishman to go and skin him.

'What, is Silvertail dead?' asked Patrick.

'What is that to you?' said the officer; 'do as I bid you, and ask me no questions.'

Pat went about his business, and in about two hours returned.

'Well, Pat, where have you been all this time?' asked the General.

"Skinning your horse, your honor."

'Did it take you two hours to perform the operation?'

'No, your honor, but then you see it took me about half an hour to catch the horse.'

'Catch him! fire and furies! was he alive?'

'Yes, your honor, and I could not skin him alive, you know."

'Skin him alive! did you kill him?'

'To be sure I did, your honor! and sure you know I must obey orders without asking questions.

WHEN DEATH COMES.

Death comes at morn, when the sun is just rising in the east; at noon, when its rays are most resplendent; at eve, when it gradually sinks beneath the horizon; at midnight when it is entirely hidden from view. It comes to the babe just commencing to prattle; it comes to the man of middle age, when the connecting links binding us to life are most strong; it comes to the aged man with trembling limbs and faded eye-sight, led along by others; it comes to the poor, struggling to obtain a meagre sustenance; it comes to the man in easy circumstances, by whom life is best employed; it comes to the wealthy, rolling in affluence and ease; it comes to the idiot laughing at his own folly; it comes to the man of just sense enough to pass through life easily; it comes to the educated man glorying in his Cicero and Homer; it comes to the christian who looks upon it only as a happier land.—Reader these words are spoken to you. Will you heed them?

CHRISTIAN EARNESTNESS.

How beautiful and how needful in our churches is Christian earnestness! What are professed Christians doing to bring sinners to the Saviour? Shall not the sight of souls in the guilt of unnumbered sins, and under the threat of everlasting woe, move us? Surely there is power in the death of Christ as a motive. May His love constrain us, as it did one who was "wounding Him in the house of his friends," but was brought to repentance and to duty by a picture of the Crucifixion beneath which were engraved the words:

"I did this for thee;
What hast thou done for me?"

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

We have lately fallen upon something very different from the usual poetical paraphrases of Sacred Writ. It is a versification of the Lord's Prayer—an orison, the brevity and concentration of which ought to be a lesson to those who indulge in many words when they pour out prayer and praise. It has lately been published in London, is composed as a duet, and harmonized for four voices, with an accompaniment for the organ or piano-forte. It runs thus:

"Our Heavenly Father hear our prayer;
Thy name be hallowed everywhere;
Thy kingdom come; thy perfect will
In earth as in Heaven, let all fulfill;
Give this day's bread, that we may live;
Forgive our sins as we forgive;
Help us temptation to withstand;
From evil shield us by Thy hand;
Now and ever unto Thee,
The kingdom, power, and glory be. Amen."

Here nothing is redundant, nothing wanting. The music, simple and melodious, is said to be worthy of the words.

ONE OF THE SENTRIES.

In a recent lecture upon Washington, Theodore Parker told the following anecdote:

At Cambridge, Gen. Washington had heard that the colored soldiers were not to be depended upon for sentries. So one night, when the pass word was 'Cambridge,' he went outside the camp, put on an overcoat, and then approached a colored sentinel.

'Who goes there?' cried the sentinel.

'A friend,' replied Washington.

'Friend, advance unarmed and give the countersign,' said the soldier.

Washington came up and said 'Roxbury.'

'No sar,' was the response.

'Medford,' said Washington.

'No sar,' returned the colored soldier.

'Charlestown.'

The colored man immediately exclaimed, 'I tell you, Massa Washington, no man go by here 'out he says Cambridge.'

Washington said 'Cambridge,' and went by, and the next day the colored gentleman was relieved of all further necessity for attending to that particular branch of military duty.

PROSE POETRY.

I gave her a rose and gave her a ring, and I asked her to marry me then—but she sent them all back, the insensible thing, and said she'd no nothing of men. I told her I had oceans of money and goods, and tried to fright her with a growl, but she answered she was not brought up in the woods to be scared by the screech of an owl. I called her a haggage and everything bad; I slighted her features and form, till at length I succeeded in getting her mad, and and she raged like a sea in a storm. And then in a moment I turned and smiled, and called her my angel, and she fell in my arms like a wearisome child, and exclaimed, "we will marry this fall."

DO RIGHT.

A man that has a soul worth a six-pence must have enemies. It is utterly impossible for the best man to please the whole world, and the sooner this is understood, and a position taken in view of this fact, the better. Do right though you have enemies. You cannot escape them by doing wrong, and it is little gain to barter away your honor and manhood, and divest yourself of moral courage, to gain what? Nothing! Better abide by the truth—frown down all opposition, and rejoice in the feeling which must inspire a free and independent man.

WEIGHT OF A MILLION IN GOLD.—In answer to the question "what is the weight of a million of dollars in gold?" an officer of the mint calculates as follows: The weight of one million of dollars of United States currency, in gold, is 53,750 troy oz. This makes 4479 pounds, 2 oz,—or nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning 2000 lbs only to each ton. As weighty as this is, we have no doubt that, if the amount were offered to any body who would lift it, there would be enough persons found ready to break their necks in the vain attempt.

THE INCORRUPTIBLE PRESS.

The incorruptible of the feuilletonist may be judged of by the following fact: A director was vaunting the success of a new piece—

"Why," he said, "the very check-taker is rubbing his hands, put that in. Tell the public that the check-taker is rubbing his hands with glee."

"I cannot, sir."

"Cannot! Why not?"

"Because, sir, the check taker has only one hand."

A lover had been offered a kiss if he would prove his assertion that locomotives were accustomed to chew tobocco, as well as smoke out of their pipes:

"Observe the sound
As the crank comes round,
He archly said,
"It's choo—choo—choo,
To go ahead,
And choo—choo—choo—*chew,*
To back'er."

Benevolent impulses, where we should not expect teem, in modest privacy, enact many a scene of beautiful wonder amidst the plaudits of angels.

Calamity never leaves us where it found us; it either softens or hardens the heart of its victims.

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His goodness through the earth we trace,
His grandeur in the spheres.

Behold this fair and fertile globe,
By Him in wisdom plann'd;
'T was He, who girded like a robe
The ocean round the land.

Lift to the firmament your eye;
Thither his path pursue;
His glory, boundless as the sky,
O'erwhelms the wondering view.

He bows the heavens—the mountains stand
A high-way for their God;
He walks amidst the desert-land,
—'T is Eden where He trod.

The forest in his strength rejoice;
Hark! on the evening breeze,
As once of old, the Lord God's voice
Is heard among the trees.

Here on the hills He feeds his herds,
His flocks on yonder plains;
His praise is warbled by the birds;
—O could we catch their strains!

Mount with the lark, and bear our song
Up to the gates of light,
Or with the nightingale prolong
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In every steam his bounty flows
Diffusing joy and wealth;
In every breeze his spirit blows
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From the American Agriculturist.

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Let us overhaul this opinion a little. Vegetable physiology shows that the living parts of an exogenous tree, that is a tree growing by additions to the outside are: (1) the extremities of the stems and branches, including the buds; (2) the extremities of the roots and rootlets; and (3) the newest strata of wood and bark. These are all that are concerned in the life and growth of a tree; and these are renewed every year.—The functions of life in *an animal* are carried on for a whole life-time in one set of organs; and when these organs wear out, the animal dies. But the life processes in a plant are carried on through organs annually renewed, and hence the plant is not subject to decay, for the same reason that the animal is. Every year the crude sap rises from the roots to the leaves, where it is digested, and from whence it descends, leaving deposits on the way, of new buds, bark, wood, and roots. If, then, all that is concerned in the life and growth of a tree is annually renewed, making the living and active parts of a tree never more than one year old—why should not the tree continue to live on for an indefinite period? There seems to be no necessary reason, no cause inherent in the tree itself, why it should die.

Again: a tree is not, philosophically speaking, an individual, like a man, or any animal. It is a community, an aggregation of individuals. The only real individual in a plant is the first cell of which the plant was originally composed. Every bud on a tree may also be considered an individual, since it has in itself all the elements of an independent plant, and may be made to produce one. Now, if it be objected that the inner parts of the tree die, or at least become inactive heart-wood, yet the outer parts do not: *individuals* may perish, but the *community* does not, for it is renewed and increased every year.

Trees have been happily compared to the "branching or arborescent coral." This structure is built up by the combined labors of a multitude of individuals—"the successive labors of a great number of generations. The surface or the recent shoots alone are alive: all underneath consists of the dead remains of former generations. It is the same with the vegetable, except that it makes a downward growth also, and by constant renewal of fresh tissues, maintains the communication between the two growing extremities, the buds and the rootlets." (*Dr. Gray.*) As the coral structure, considered as a mass, lives on indefinitely, though the individuals composing it perish, so a tree considered as a composite structure may live on in the same way, without any assignable limit to its life. Every joint in the root, and every bud from its branches might be taken off and set up by itself to form a separate and independent tree; but if they all choose to stay on the homestead, need they and the family die out?

So much for theory. We shall present some facts next month.

PROFITS OF SINGLE GRAPE VINES.--We have often urged all our readers to set out at least one or two grape vines somewhere in the garden or door-yard—not usually to raise grapes for sale, but to secure a supply for home consumption. The first cost of procuring and setting a vine or two, or three, is trifling, while the product is large and of great value. A grape vine requires but little ground room, and whoever has a few feet only of soil by the side of the dwelling, may put out a vine, where there may not be even room for a fruit tree to expand its branches. The vine may be trained up over a porch, or on the sides of the dwelling itself.

On page 337 of last volume (Nov. No.) we gave an account of two vines (a Concord, and a Hartford Prolific) which yielded 60 lbs. of luscious grapes the 2d year after planting.—These were unusually well-rooted when set out but are an indication of what may be obtained very soon after planting. We now give another item which we recently gathered from our old friend and long-time subscriber, Stephen Haight, of Dutches Co., N. Y. He has an Isabella grape vine, 12 years old, which is trained upon a trellis, and branches out about 25 feet each way from the root. The past Autumn he picked from this single vine two hundred and twenty six pounds (226,) leaving at the same time fifty pounds of unripened grapes which were afterwards made into wine. (In all 276 lbs.) The ripe bunches were carefully looked over, and the green, bruised, and decaying berries cut out with a pair of scissors. They were then packed precisely according to the directions we gave in October last (Vol. 17, page 307.) Dec. 22, when grapes were a rarity in the city, Mr. Haight sold the product of his single vine here, for $56½, (25 cts. per lb.) Pretty well for one vine.—*Ib.*

BRAINS.

An American sloop of war had put into an English port, and the first lieutenant went ashore to reconnoiter. In the course of his travels, he entered a tavern where a number of British officers were carousing. They at once recognized the lieutenant's nationality by his dress, and resolved to amuse themselves by bullying him.

"Well, comrade," says one, "you belong to the United States, I see."

"Right," was the answer.

"Now, what would you do to a man who should say that your navy did not contain an officer fit for a bumboat?" continued the Englishman.

"I would blow his brains out!" returned the lieutenant, with great coolness.

There was silence among her majesty's servants for a moment, but finally, one of them, more muddled than the rest, managed to stammer out.

"W—well, Yank, I say it!"

The American walked to his side, and replied, calmly:

"It is lucky for you, shipmate, that you have *no brains to blow out!*"

Struck by the dignity of the answer, the offender at once apologized, and our hero was invited to join the mess.

The greatest charm of books is, perhaps, that we see in them that other men have suffered what we have. Some souls we ever find who could have responded to all our agony, be what it may. This, at least, robs misery of its loneliness.

The origin of Pennsylvania is thus given by an old epigrammatist':

Penn refused to take his hat off
Before the King, and therefore sat off
Some other country to light pat on
Where he might worship with his hat on!

DANGERS OF SKATING.

A correspondent of the *Philadelphia North American* writing from a town in Massachusetts, where skating is all the rage, tells about his adventures on the ice with Mary.

Hear him:

WHO MARY IS.

Mary is as pretty a piece of humanity in the shape of woman as you can find this side of Heaven. Such eyes! such hair! such teeth! And her hand! Well now there! I think it was just the smallest, the whitest—why, ivory is slow to it. And her foot was like a little white rose bud, its snowy leaves just showing enough to set off the neat covering that concealed the rest from profane eyes. It did not seem a foot, as one saw it reposing in its tiny kid slipper, like a Canary bird in its nest.

MARY HAS THE SKATING FEVER.

Well, sir, this Mary caught the skating fever, which is now raging so fearfully. I heard her express a wish for a pair of skates and the next day she had the best pair that could be found in the city, and nobody knew who sent them to her—but, bless me, how my blood boils at the thought of the consequences.

MARY PUTS HER FOOT IN IT.

We went down upon the ice, and there that little devil of a Mary just set quietly down, ordered me on my knees and quietly placed that foot, the foot, the poetic myth, in my lap and bid me put on her skates. Sir! had Venus dropped from heaven, and bid me rub her down with rotten stone and oil, it could not have astonished me more than when that divine foot was placed in my unworthy lap. I felt very faint—but I buckled on the skate, and stood up, with Mary by my side.

THE BACHELOR'S HEAD SWIMS.

Have you ever taught a woman to skate? No; well, let me tell you. You've been in a room lined with mirrors, have'nt you?—You've seen a kaleidescope with a few old bits of glass, &c., in a tin tube, and turning it have seen all sorts of beautiful figures. Just imagine a kaleidoscope, and in place of beads and broken glass, please substitute blue eyes, curving eye lashes, lips, ivory, wavy hair, crinoline, gaiter boots, zephyr worsted, cupids, hearts, darts, a clap of thunder, a flash of lightning, and 'auld Nick.' Imagine yourself the centre of a system with all these things revolving round you, and a violet bank breathing sighs upon you all the while, and you have Mary and her victim in the first skating lesson.

GAITERS IN THE PIT OF HIS STOMACH.

But just let me try to describe our performances. Mary I start—she on my left arm all square. Lord have mercy on my poor puzzled brain while I try to describe the stirred and mixed rainbow of sights and sentiments.—First, Mary's dear little gaiter boots present themselves to my astonished vision, and before I have time to wonder how they came up before me I feel them pressing their blessed beauty, with emphasis, into the pit of my stomach.

MARY PITCHES INTO HIM GENERALLY.

Next scene—wavy hair, with a thirty dollar bonnet and a divine head, came pitching into my waistcoat, with such force that I feel the buttons against my spine. Next—Mary gazed up at me from between my jack boots, and anon her blessed little nose is thrust into the bosom of my shirt. Ah! my friends, all research and study on the mysterious subject of woman has been comparatively in vain, till in this eventful year of 1859, the fashion of skating has opened and varied sources of information.

MARY SUBDUES HIM.

Dear Mary! I offered myself to her every time she turned up, or came round. I am hers; but I wish to enter my solemn protest before the world, that she alone could not have conquered me. But who could hold out, when surrounded by an army of Marys on skates? I am hers!—but I am awfully sore! Ah! I have learned something. Cupid makes bachelors tender as cooks do tough steaks, by hammering and pounding.

COURTING BY TELEGRAPH.

A certain young man, whom we shall call Smith, was employed at an office on the National line. In the course of business, he ascertained that a person having charge of a station in a small town some seventy miles distant, was a young lady, and that her name was Sarah. Forthwith, in an interval of leisure, flashed over the wires this message:

"My name is Smith—how old are you?"

To which an answer was promptly returned:

"My name is Sarah—None of your business!"

The next one ran thus:

"I am not married—What are you worth?"

"To which the words came back:

"Worth a million."

As a climax, the youth replied:

"Will you marry me?"

The answer was, 'Yes'—and in four months they were married.

An Irishman who had returned from Italy, where he had been with his master, was asked in the kitchen, 'Yea, then, Pat, what is the lava I hear the master talking about?"

"Only a drop of the crater," was Pat's reply.

A Yankee doctor has got up a remedy for hard time. It consists of ten hours' labor well worked in.

Wanted by a Dutch gardener—a journeyman cooper, to head a cabbage.

What tune can make every one glad? Ans. Fortune.

VARIETY IN CREATION.

There are 56,000 species of plants on exhibition in the museum of Natural History of Paris. The whole number of species in earth and sea cannot be less than four or five thousand. These are of all sizes, from the invisible forests in a bit of mouldiness to the towering trees of Malibar, 50 feet in circumference, and the bamboos, whose shoots cover a circumference of five acres. Each of these has a complicated system of vessels for the circulation of its juices. Some trees have leaves narrow and short; others, as the talipot of Ceylon—have leaves so large that one of them can shelter fifteen or twenty men. Some exuviate their leaves annually, as a whole robe, leaving the tree nude, its bare stem towering and its branches spreading themselves uncovered in the sky; while the leaves of others drop off one by one, new ones constantly growing in the place of the dismembered ones, and the tree retaining its perpetual verdure.

There have actually been ascertained, in the animal kingdom, about 60,000 species of living creatures. There are 600 species of mammalia—those that suckle their young—the most of which are quadrupeds. Of birds, there are 4,000 species; of fishes, 3000; of reptiles, 700, and of insects, 44,000 species. Besides these, there are 3,000 species of shell fish, and not less than eighty or one hundred thousand species of animalcules invisible to the naked eye.

Some forms of life require a moist atmosphere, others a dry one. A blue water lily grows in the canals of Alexandria, which, when the water evaporates from the beds of the canals, dries up; and when the water is again in the canals it again grows and blossoms. And some of the lowest animals may be completely dried and kept in this state for any length of time, but when they are again moistened, they resume the functions of life. Some plants are adapted only to particular climates; others grow in different climates; but they do not flourish equally well in these. As a tree which in the Southern States attains a height of 100 feet, at Great Slave Lake, the Northern limit at which it is found, becomes dwarfed to a shrub of only five feet high. Life, both vegetable and animal, is infinitely modified; but in all cases its best development is only under those conditions to which it is specially adapted. "How manifold are thy works, O God! In wisdom thou hast made them all.—*Life Illustrated.*

LIFE

How truly does the journey of a single day, its changes and its hours, exhibit the history of human life. We rise up in the glorious freshness of spring morning. The dews of night, those sweet tears of nature, are hanging from each bough and reflecting morning. Our hearts are beating with hope, our frames are buoyant with health. We see no cloud, we fear no storm, and with our chosen and beloved companions clustering around us, we commence our journey. Step by step, the scene becomes more lovely; hour by hour, our hopes become brighter. A few of our companions have dropped away, but in the multitude remaining, and the beauty of the scenery, their loss is unfelt. Suddenly we have entered upon a new country. The dews of the morning are exhaled by the fervor of the noon day sun; the friends that started with us are disappearing. Some remain, but their looks are cold and estranged; others have lain down to rest, but new faces are smiling upon us, and new hopes are beckoning us on. Ambition and fame are before us, but youth and affection are behind us. The scene is more glorious and brilliant, but the beauty and the freshness of the morning have faded and forever. Onward and onward we go; the horizon of happiness and fame recedes as we advance to it; the shadows begin to lengthen, and the chilly airs of evening are usurping the noon day. Still we press onward; the goal is not yet won, the haven not yet reached. The orb of hope that had cheered us on, is sinking in the West; our limbs begin to grow faint, our hearts to grow sad; we turn to gaze upon the scenes that we have passed, but the shadows of the twilight have interposed their veil between us; we look around for the old and familiar faces, the companions of our travel, but we gaze in vain to find them; we have outstripped them all in the race after pleasure, and the phantom yet uncaught, in a land of strangers, in a sterile and inhospitable country, the night time overtakes us—the dark and terrible night time of death, and, weary and heavy laden, we lie down to rest in the bed of the grave. Happy, thrice happy, is he who has laid up treasures for himself, for the distant and unknown to-morrow.—*Knickerbocker.*

MASKS AND FACES.

A great masquerade ball was given in Milwaukee about a week ago. The *News* of that city, in the course of an article describing it, says:

"One gentlemen fell in love with his own sister, while another man danced, talked and promenaded with a gentleman in a woman's dress three hours in the vain hope of finding out who the dear creature was. One young man took his mother to the supper, and great was the surprise of both on learning how matters stood. One of our leading merchants gave his ring to a young lady if she would raise her mask that he might see her features, when it was his own sister, who he supposed was at home with the toothache! Two gentlemen got into a warm dispute as to who a certain young lady with a black domino was, and after making a wager of two bottles of champagne, found out that the young lady was the younger and mischievous brother of the losing party."

Wanted to know—where the hail stones are quarried?

FUTURE EQUALITY.

We stand upon common ground. The Great Leveller will knock at your door, Sir Millionaire, as well as at mine, and we must both open to him, whether we bid him welcome with our hearts or not. Roll along, then, in your chariot, nor heed the poor pedestrian who drags his blistered feet over the hard sidewalk.—Stoop not at the imploring voice of the ragged mendicant. We are all travelling the same way, and shall ultimately reach the same inn—the grave. "There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." The weary! is there not consolation in the assurance?

Courage, then, storm beaten journeyers over the desert of life! Toil on, yet, while amid trials and tears. The goal is at hand—your home—your haven of rest. Does the man of this world, who has laid up stores for many years and spoken peace to his own soul, afflict or oppress you? forgive him. He is your fellow traveller to the land of souls—he will soon stand upon an equality with yourself.—His treasures cannot bribe the spoiler. His gold may soon become cankered, and his fine gold be dim.

Let not the rich be unduly elated, nor the poor unduly depressed; for in the great community of the dead there is nothing known of inequality. Let the proud be humbled at the thought, and the humble lifted up.

Come, neighbor, thy hand! We will trudge along life's uneven road together, if you please and encourage each other so to live—will it not be the better way? that when our summons comes to depart hence,

"We go—not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon—but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach our grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

HOW COFFEE CAME TO BE USED.

At the time Columbus discovered America, coffee had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a drink is ascribed to the superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the report of some shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation rapidly spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant, brought in 1614, became the parent stock of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies.—The extent of consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume at the cost of its landing from fourteen to fifteen millions of dollars. You may know the Arabia or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean and dark color. The Java and East India, the next in quality, is a larger bean, and of a yellow color. The West India Rio has a blue, greenish gray tint.

OBEYING ORDERS.

A certain General of the United States Army, supposing his favorite horse dead, ordered an Irishman to go and skin him.

'What, is Silvertail dead?' asked Patrick.

'What is that to you?' said the officer; 'do as I bid you, and ask me no questions.'

Pat went about his business, and in about two hours returned.

'Well, Pat, where have you been all this time?' asked the General.

"Skinning your horse, your honor."

'Did it take you two hours to perform the operation?'

'No, your honor, but then you see it took me about half an hour to catch the horse.'

'Catch him! fire and furies! was he alive?'

'Yes, your honor, and I could not skin him alive, you know."

'Skin him alive! did you kill him?'

'To be sure I did, your honor! and sure you know I must obey orders without asking questions.

WHEN DEATH COMES.

Death comes at morn, when the sun is just rising in the east; at noon, when its rays are most resplendent; at eve, when it gradually sinks beneath the horizon; at midnight when it is entirely hidden from view. It comes to the babe just commencing to prattle; it comes to the man of middle age, when the connecting links binding us to life are most strong; it comes to the aged man with trembling limbs and faded eye-sight, led along by others; it comes to the poor, struggling to obtain a meagre sustenance; it comes to the man in easy circumstances, by whom life is best employed; it comes to the wealthy, reeling in affluence and ease; it comes to the idiot laughing at his own folly; it comes to the man of just sense enough to pass through life easily; it comes to the educated man glorying in his Cicero and Homer; it comes to the christian who looks upon it only as a happier land.—Reader these words are spoken to you. Will you heed them?

CHRISTIAN EARNESTNESS.

How beautiful and how needful in our churches is Christian earnestness! What are professed Christians doing to bring sinners to the Saviour? Shall not the sight of souls in the guilt of unnumbered sins, and under the threat of everlasting woe, move us? Surely there is power in the death of Christ as a motive. May His love constrain us, as it did one who was "wounding Him in the house of his friends," but was brought to repentance and to duty by a picture of the Crucifixion beneath which were engraved the words:

"I did this for thee;
What hast thou done for me?"

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

We have lately fallen upon something very different from the usual poetical paraphrases of Sacred Writ. It is a versification of the Lord's Prayer—an orison, the brevity and concentration of which ought to be a lesson to those who indulge in many words when they pour out prayer and praise. It has lately been published in London, is composed as a duet, and harmonized for four voices, with an accompaniment for the organ or piano-forte. It runs thus:

"Our Heavenly Father hear our prayer;
Thy name be hallowed everywhere;
Thy kingdom come; thy perfect will
In earth as in Heaven, let all fulfill;
Give this day's bread, that we may live;
Forgive our sins as we forgive;
Help us temptation to withstand;
From evil shield us by Thy hand;
Now and ever unto Thee,
The kingdom, power, and glory be. Amen."

Here nothing is redundant, nothing wanting. The music, simple and melodious, is said to be worthy of the words.

ONE OF THE SENTRIES.

In a recent lecture upon Washington, Theodore Parker told the following anecdote:

At Cambridge, Gen. Washington had heard that the colored soldiers were not to be depended upon for sentries. So one night, when the pass word was 'Cambridge,' he went outside the camp, put on an overcoat, and then approached a colored sentinel.

'Who goes there?' cried the sentinel.

'A friend,' replied Washington.

'Friend, advance unarmed and give the countersign,' said the soldier.

Washington came up and said 'Roxbury."

'No sar,' was the response.

'Medford,' said Washington.

'No sar,' returned the colored soldier.

'Charlestown.'

The colored man immediately exclaimed, 'I tell you, Massa Washington, no man go by here 'out he says Cambridge.'

Washington said 'Cambridge,' and went by, and the next day the colored gentleman was relieved of all further necessity for attending to that particular branch of military duty.

PROSE POETRY.

I gave her a rose and gave her a ring, and I asked her to marry me then—but she sent them all back, the insensible thing, and said she'd no nothing of men. I told her I had oceans of money and goods, and tried to fright her with a growl, but she answered she was not brought up in the woods to be scared by the screech of an owl. I called her a haggage and everything bad; I slighted her features and form, till at length I succeeded in getting her mad, and and she raged like a sea in a storm. And then in a moment I turned and smiled, and called her my angel, and she fell in my arms like a wearisome child, and exclaimed, "we will marry this fall."

DO RIGHT.

A man that has a soul worth a six-pence must have enemies. It is utterly impossible for the best man to please the whole world, and the sooner this is understood, and a position taken in view of this fact, the better. Do right though you have enemies. You cannot escape them by doing wrong, and it is little gain to barter away your honor and manhood, and divest yourself of moral courage, to gain what? Nothing! Better abide by the truth—frown down all opposition, and rejoice in the feeling which must inspire a free and independent man.

WEIGHT OF A MILLION IN GOLD.—In answer to the question "what is the weight of a million of dollars in gold?" an officer of the mint calculates as follows: The weight of one million of dollars of United States currency, in gold, is 53,750 troy oz. This makes 4479 pounds, 2 oz,—or nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning 2000 lbs only to each ton. As weighty as this is, we have no doubt that, if the amount were offered to any body who would lift it, there would be enough persons found ready to break their necks in the vain attempt.

THE INCORRUPTIBLE PRESS.

The incorruptible of the feuilletonist may be judged of by the following fact: A director was vaunting the success of a new piece—

"Why," he said, "the very check-taker is rubbing his hands, put that in. Tell the public that the check-taker is rubbing his hands with glee."

"I cannot, sir."

"Cannot! Why not?"

"Because, sir, the check taker has only one hand."

A lover had been offered a kiss if he would prove his assertion that locomotives were accustomed to chew tobocco, as well as smoke out of their pipes:

"Observe the sound
As the crank comes round,
He archly said,
"It's choo—choo—choo,
To go ahead,
And choo—choo—choo—*chew*,
To back'er."

Benevolent impulses, where we should not expect teem, in modest privacy, enact many a scene of beautiful wonder amidst the plaudits of angels.

Calamity never leaves us where it found us; it either softens or hardens the heart of its victims.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 18, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

OUR SENATOR.

The Gazette, after looking all session in vain for something better, last week informed the public that our Senator had introduced a bill proposing to make the office of State Treasurer elective by the people, instead of by the Legislature, as heretofore. It further informs us that this change is to be made forthwith by this bill, so that an election may be had the coming fall for State Treasurer under the new law. It thus appears that our distinguished Senator, and the editors and lawyers of the Gazette, are about making short work of, and setting aside, the Constitution, by an Act of Assembly.—We hope they will not be so rash. Our State Constitution provides that "a State Treasurer shall be elected annually by joint vote of both branches of the Legislature."

We had supposed the Legislature could not repeal so plain a clause of the Constitution, and Mr. Schell and the editors of the Gazette being all lawyers, had best take this matter into consideration. We suspect it will be some time yet before Mr. Schell gets his law into operation.

We see too that the great hobby of our Senator—the abolishing the issue of all notes by our banks of less denomination than twenty dollars—and which he has been riding for the last two years, has also broken down. Even the Democratic Senate voted it dead, as it most richly deserved. When Mr. Schell gets our ten and five dollar notes all abolished, and the country flooded with those from other States, and the Constitution repealed by Act of Assembly, so as to elect a State Treasurer by the people, we hope to have due notice.

Tax Payers,

Remember that the Locofoco party have plunged Bedford County into a debt of some $8.000.

Remember that they have plunged the Poor House into a debt of some $3.000 or $4.000!

Remember that they have nearly doubled the County taxes!

Remember that they have nearly doubled the Poor taxes!

Remember that the only way to reform matters, is to come out from that party, and have nothing to do with it in future!

THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, Pittsburgh, Pa., has done more in three years to popularize the science of accounts, than any other institution in the country. Advertises the most extensively—pays the most liberal salaries—employs the best talent—gives the most thorough and practical education to graduates, and is rewarded by having the largest institution of the kind, in the Union, numbering at this time upwards of 350 students.

The great length of the letter from Okiboji Lakes, that we have been requested to publish, will prevent its appearance in our paper, crowded as it has been, and will be yet, for several weeks with the County Reports. Besides, it will lose its interest by the time we could publish it.

A. B. married C. D.'s Sister—his wife died.—A. B. then married C. D.'s Daughter—she died—C. D.'s wife died—C. D. married E. F. and died—A. B. then married C. D.'s widow, and had children by each wife. What relationship exists between all the children of A. B.

We are informed that a case exactly of this kind occurred in Southampton Township, in this County.

The meeting which has been in progress in the Lutheran Church in this place, was brought to a close on Sunday last. Over one hundred professed conversion and 65 were admitted to membership by baptism, confirmation and certificate.

We call the attention of the citizens of Pattonsville and vicinity, to the card of Dr. J. S. ESHLEMAN. The Doctor read medicine under Dr. Harry, in Bedford.

THE TRAGEDY AT WASHINGTON.—Daniel E. Sickles, who shot P. Barton Key, at Washington, still remains in prison, awaiting his trial, which will probably take place next week, if the Grand Jury find a bill against him, of which there is some doubt. David Paul Brown and Robert J. Walker, Esqr's, it is reported, have been engaged as his counsel. He is visited daily by many of what are known as among the most respectable residents of the city, who sympathize with him in his present condition. It is said that not a single *religious* newspaper in the Union has condemned the homicide.—We have no means of knowing the truth or falsity of this statement, but, if it be true, it is a sad commentary upon the morals of those who conduct that portion of the press. They ignore the command: "Thou shalt not kill," and open a wide door to the man-slayer.

BROTHER OF HENRY CLAY.—We find the following in an exchange: "Among the unmarked and unhonored graves in the rural cemetery at Camden, Arkansas, is that of a brother of the illustrious Henry Clay—his only monument is an oak tree, with the initials of his name rudely carved in its rough bark. He is said to have been an humble and devoted minister of the Gospel.

A JOLLY VIEW OF DEBT.

The *Journal of Commerce* has at least one philosophic editor. He has been taking a view of Buchanan and Cobb's empty Treasury and the public debt of a hundred millions, and thus consoles himself:—

"We are beginning to witness the benefits, and the substantial advantages, arising from an exhausted Treasury. There is no money to steal, consequently those who live by their wits at the seat of power, are driven to the most extraordinary straits, and seem likely to seek, through compulsion, a mode of life more in accordance with the principles of public morality, and vastly more beneficial to themselves and the country. We derive great satisfaction from the contemplation of the exhausted exchequer, and draw therefrom lessons of wisdom."

What a graphic picture of the present attitude of the Democratic party. Having stolen all there was, the *Journal* thinks they may now reform per force. Is not a part of its great satisfaction derived from the reflection that all that has been stolen has gone into the pockets of Buchananites?

For the Inquirer.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS—NO. 2.

In the first article of this subject, it is said that our State policy, in the establishment of our common schools, is the same in principle as in our laws for the protection of life and property. But this is not all; I would by no means stop here, and say nothing more on this point. In the direction of the schools the policy rises much higher in its motives than that, and becomes more enobling in its principles.—It is this superior policy and these higher principles, that influenced the minds of our past and present legislators, and prevailed also in the breasts of all our great and good men in reference to the schools. Our system is not *merely* to make the school house supersede prisons and penal laws, nor is it intended *only* to place facilities in the hands of our children to be regarded as a means subservient to the business engagements of life. The true idea of the education of our children is not reached if we think of nothing more than what is contained in books, and a certain routine of studies, which, when gone through with, is supposed to be accomplished, and then laid aside to be used as interest may suggest, or convenience demand. The spirit of our school system includes much more than this; it does not simply aim to qualify our children for the business employments of life, but it also aims to lay a sure foundation for their moral and social enjoyments. It comprehends whatever may have a good influence in developing the mind, by giving direction to thought and proper motives to action. It contemplates not only the *growth*, but the *improvement* of the mind also, and has immediate and prospective happiness in view as its great object. That education which secures this to our children—to the greatest number of our children, or to the world, is the best education; and that system best adapted to accomplish this purpose, is the best system. It is the desire of our common schools, to give thorough instruction in all the branches of an elegantly refined English education, and, with this, associate that correct moral and social influence, which leads the little child into the paths of duty; which gives direction to the immortal spirits of youth, and teaches them to aspire to the rewards of virtue, by well doing; which imparts to them that knowledge whose ways are usefulness and honor, which leads them to make their own individuality subserve the interests of the public good, and reflect properly upon the ties which unite them to friends and kindred, and the world around them.

In some places these interests are felt and acknowledged, and in others they are not. In Bedford, I am happy to say, there are many persons now thinking rightly on this great subject. It is too true, that our schools here have mostly been of the lowest grade, and our citizens have not heretofore enjoyed the advantages, neither have our children reaped the benefits which our common school system places within their reach. The schools in our town have been laboring, in some respects, under more serious disadvantages than the schools in any of our townships. Besides the poorest kind of teachers that were sometimes employed, and very badly conducted schools, our children were obliged to go to those unhealthy basements which were rented for school purposes. But Bedford is waking up in regard to this interest. The stern necessity of having better schools, and better school accommodations, is acknowledged by all. But from the first waking up on this subject, a difference of opinion existed, and still exists, to a greater or less degree, as to the best plan to be pursued in the erection of school houses, and in elevating the character of the schools. We have children for six schools, and a less number will not suffice. A few of the citizens were in favor of having six houses located in different parts of the town. But, under such an arrangement, very little improvement could be expected.—Others thought that three larger houses should be built, each with an upper and a lower room, and have each house to accommodate two schools. But objections were urged against this plan. It was thought that three plats, each sufficiently large to accommodate one hundred children, could not easily be had, and that three buildings, of this kind, would cost as much, if not more, than one sufficiently large to accommodate all the schools, and, further, that the schools could be better graded, and conducted to a better advantage in one building, than in three. And then, after considerable debate on the subject, at several public meetings, the voice of the people declared, at the spring election, by a majority of twenty-two, for a "Union House," which is now being carried forward by an active and energetic board of directors, and it is confidently hoped that the better judgment and superior reason of every man in this enlightened and intelligent community, will sustain and encourage them till its final completion, and that we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing all the children in Bedford thoroughly educated in our "*Union School House.*"

SUPERINTENDENT.

For the Inquirer.

SCOTT LEGION OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Agreeably to adjournment, the surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, resident in Blair and the adjoining counties, met at the Logan House, Hollidaysburg, Pa., on Saturday, the 5th day of March. D. H. Hofius, 2d Penna. Volunteers, in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Wm. G. Murray, 11th Infantry, was appointed.

The committee appointed at the former meeting to prepare a Constitution and Bye-Laws, for the government of the Legion, submitted, through John McKeage, of the Voltigeurs, a Constitution and Bye-Laws, which was read, and on motion, was laid on the table until the next meeting.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when we do adjourn, it shall be to meet on Saturday, the 2d day of April, next, in the armory of the Hollidaysburg Fencibles, at 8, P. M., and that all the surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, whether Volunteers, Regulars or Marines, that served in said war, and received an honorable discharge from the same, are hereby cordially invited to attend and participate in the permanent organization of the Legion.

On motion, adjourned.

D. H. HOFIUS, Pres't.

WM. G. MURRAY, Sec'ty, *pro. tem.*

APPOINTMENTS
East Baltimore Conference M. E. Church, 1859.

Baltimore Disirict—T. B. Sargent, P. E.—North Baltimore Station, Jacob S. McMurray, Wm. A. Snively, J. W. Cullum, sup.; Exeter Station, Aquilla A. Reese, Wm. H. Pitcher, sup.; Harford Avenue Station, Geo. W. Cooper; East Baltimore, Geo. Hildt, Wm. R. Mills, Sam'l A. Wilson; Dallas street, Jno. Bowen; Caroline street, S. B. Dunlap, R. Norris, Wm. Hank, sup.; High street, H. B. Ridgaway, Wm. Wickes, sup.; Jefferson street, S. L. M. Conser, S. H. E. Smith, H. Furlong, sup.; North Baltimore Circuit, Jos. S. Lee, John Guss; Great Falls, R. Brown, W. W. Hicks, J. T. Stansbury, sup.; East Harford, Robt. S. Vinton, B. W. Daugherty; Havre de Grace, Asbury W. Guyer, J. S. Thompson, sup., West Harford, A. Brittain, H. S. Mendenhall; Castle Finn, Wesley Howe, Jno B. Main; Mission to Colored People in Harford, Wm. Gwynn; Bangor Welsh Mission, Jno. Williams; Seamen's Union Bethel, G. H. Day, J. A. Monroe, professor in Baltimore Female College, member of Harford Avenue Q. M. C.

West Baltimore District—Henry Slicer, P. E.—Strawbridge; Benj. S. Hamlin, Whatcoat, J. H. Brown; Emory, J. W. Hedges, J. France, sup.; Mount Vernon, D. S. Monroe; Hereford, J. Monroe and D. H. Parish; Shrewsbury, J. C. McKeehan and J. B. Akers; Frederick Circuit, J. N. Spangler; Liberty, H. Welty and M. L. Dean; Westminster, J. Reese and J. G. Moore; West Falls, G. W. Dunlap, Emmitsburg, L. D. Herron; Gettysburg, H. G. Dill and J. R. Cadden; York, J. A. Ross; York Springs, Geo. Berkstresser and G. W. Heyd; Hanover, E. Kinsey, Wrightsville, O. Ege; Hampstead, S. W. Price and J. W. Brown.

Otis H. Tiffany, Secretary of Maryland State Bible Society, member of Emory Q. M. Conference.

Cumberland District—C. B. Tippett, P. E. Cumberland, B. H. Crever: Cumberland Circuit, W. M. Showalter; Frostburg, D. Shoaf, B. G. W. Reid; Westernport, J. Forrest, J. F. Ockerman; Pleasant Grove, Wm. H. Stevens, E. G. Jameson, sup.: Alleghany, T. F. McClure, J. B. Polsgrove, J. Miller, sup.: Frederick City, J. McKendree Reilly, S. W. Smith, sup.: Asbury Chapel, Wm. T. Wilson: Middletown, Wm. M. Meminger, J. E. Amos: Boonsboro, W. Downs, S. M. Hartsock: Hagerstown, J. Curns: Waynesboro', T. Daugherty: Alto Dale, R. Sewal: Mercersburg, Wm. Earnshaw, J. H. McCord: Hancock, L. M. Gardner, R. C. Haslup; McConnellsburg, D. Castleman, J. W. Cleaver Rainsburg, B. F. Stevens.

Juniata District—Geo. Guyer, P. E.—Hollidaysburg, J. H. C. Dosh: Altoona, S. Creighton: Woodbury, C. Graham and W. A. Houck: Schellsburg, C. Cleaver and W. W. Brim: Bedford Circuit, R. W. Black and J. W. Burkley: Bedford, S. Barnes: Coalmont, A. J. Bender and E. Buhrman, Cassville, J. A. Coleman and J. F. Brown: Huntingdon, A. M. Barnitz, Manor Hill, A. A. Eskridge and G. T. Gray, Williamsburg, T. Barnhart: Burmingham, J. A. Mellick and J. Brown: Phillipsburg, H. Wilson and J. B. Scarboro: Curwensville and Clearfield, W. L. Spottswood: New Washington, E. W. Kirby and H. Lynn.

Bellefonte District—James Sanks, P. E.—Bellefonte, E. B. Snyder: Bellefonte Circuit, J. Anderson, J. F. Craig: Bald Eagle, N. W. Colborn: Warrior's Mark, T. H. Switzer, A. M. Creighton: Penn's Valley, J. Moorhead, J. W. Owen: Kishacoquillas, B. P. King: Lock Haven, R. Hinkle, E. J. Gray: Clinton, A. R. Reilley, J. T. Cole: Great Island, J. Lloyd, Liberty Valley, N. Shaffer: Newberry, J. W. Haughawout, M. L. Smith: Jersey Shore, E. E. Allen R. Beers, sup.: Jersey Shore Circuit, W. A. McKee: Sinnamahoning, J. Hunter: Shippen, John A. Dixon: Caledonia, J. R. King: Karthaus, D. Sheffler.

Northumberland District—T. Mitchell, P. E.—Williamsport, J. S. Daele: Montoursville, A. M. Keste: Muncy, T. D. Gotwalt, Wm. Elliott: Milton, P. Rescorl: Milton Circuit, J. A. Demoyer, A. E. Taylor: Lewisburg, T. M. Reese: Mifflinburg, S. Shannon: Northumberland, F. Gearhart: Sunbury, G. Warren, F. B. Riddle: Catawissa, J. P. Hall, T. Greenly: Ashland, S. W. Sears: Danville, Wm. Harden: Bloomsburg, J. Guyer, T. Sherlock: Luzerne, E. Butler, P. F. Eyer: White Haven, J. A. Price: Berwick, A. W. Gibson, C. A Savidge: Bloomingdale, J. F. Porter, P. B. Ruch: Orangeville, R. Kelly, J. P. Swanger: La Porte, A. Hartman.

J. H. Dashiell, Principal of Dickinson Seminary, member of Williamsport Q. M. Conference.

I. H. Torreroe, secretary of Pennsylvania State Bible Society, member of Danville Q. M. Conference.

Carlisle District—J. A. Gere, P. E.—Carlisle, G. D. Chenowith: Emory Chapel, Alexander E. Gibson: Carlisle Circuit, D. Hartman, D. C. John: Mechaniesburg, Ev. Mawartney: Mount Holly Springs, W. H. Keith: Newport, A. Smith, I. C. Stevens: Petersburg, J. Stine: New Bloomfield, J. Y. Rothrock, A. S. Smith: Mifflin, J. W. Langley: Mifflin Circuit, N. S. Buckingham, A. C. Hagey: Concord, F. E. Creever, W. G. Ferguson: Lewistown, S. Kepler: Lewistown Circuit, G. Stevenson, J. T. Wilson: Shirleysburg, G. W. Bouse, T. Care: Shippensburg, R. E. Wilson: Green Village, N. Schlosser, M. K. Foster: Chambersburg, P. B. Reese: Comb. Valley Mission, to be supplied.

A. G. Marlatt, President, and R. D. Chambers, Professor of Irving Female College, member of Mechanicsburg Q. M. Conference.

R. S. McClay, Missionary to China.

J. R. Downey, Missionary to India.

T. Bowman transferred to S. E. Indiana Conference and President of Indiana Asbury University.

J. Hildebrand and W. T. L. Weech transferred to Baltimore Conference.

B. C. Lippencott transferred to Oregon Conference.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER PRINCESS.
200 Persons Lost and Missing.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23, 1859.

The steamboat Princess, from Vicksburg for New Orleans, exploded her boiler, caught fire and burned to the water's edge, at Conrad's Point, near Baton Rouge, on Sunday morning. Four hundred passengers were on board of her at the time, two hundred of whom are lost and missing, mostly residents of Louisiana and Mississippi. A large number of those on board were ladies.

Those known to be killed are J. W. Seymour of Baton Rouge, Mr. Calhoun of Maysville, Ky., the Pilot and Assistant Engineer of the Princess, H. B. Murphy of St. Louis, J. Hodges of Mississippi, and three whose names are unknown,

Among the missing are Charles Banhister and L. Howard, Representatives from New Orleans to the State Legislature: Joseph Clark, Second Clerk, and Samuel Warts of Virginia.

No other Northern or Eastern names have as yet been ascertained.

A large number were badly scalded and otherwise injured.

The boat and cargo are a total loss. The former was one of the finest on the river.

WHIG MOVEMENT.—The Whig General Committee of New York, a body which has kept up its organization since the final disruption of the party, held its regular meeting on Friday last. Letters were received from a number of prominent politicians, expressing their views of the party issues of the day, and recommending the organization of State Central Committees throughout the Union, and union on a plan of action fully setting forth the platform and principles of the Whig party. They pronounce themselves Whigs, and recognize no other party.

NEW HAMPSIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, March 10th.—The election in this State for Governor, Congress and Legislature took place on Tuesday. One hundred and fifty-four towns have been heard from, and indicate that Goodwin's (rep.) majority for Governor is at least 3,000.

The republicans elected their three Congressmen by handsome majorities. Marston, in the 1st district, by about 400; Tappan, in the 2d district, by about 800; and Edwards, in the 3d district, by about 1,000 The returns generally show large democratic gains, but the results are as last year in favor of the republicans.

See advertisement of Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

What the Press Say.

"COSTAR'S" Exterminators are invaluable remedies for clearing houses of all sorts of vermin.—With all confidence we recommend them.—N. Y. DAILY STATE REGISTER.

"COSTAR'S" remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Roaches, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are invaluable; we can speak from actual knowledge of their merits. Druggists and Dealers should send their orders early if they would secure a trade in them.—N. Y. JOURNAL.

"I shall write something about your Exterminators, as I can do so with propriety. They are selling rapidly here and destroying all vermin.—ED. "BANNER." FAYETTE, Mo.

"DEATH TO ALL VERMIN."

As Spring approaches,
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about.
Bed-bugs bite
You in the night,
As on the bed you slumber,
While Insects crawl
Thro' chamber and hall.
In squads without number.

It is truly wonderful with what certainty Rats, Roaches, Mice, Moles, Ground Mice, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on Animals, in short every species of vermin, are utterly destroyed and exterminated by

"COSTAR'S"

Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator, Bed-Bug Exterminator, Electric Powder, for Insects.

Supplied DIRECT, by mail, to any address in the U. States, as follows:

On receipt of $1, a box of the Rat, Roach &c. Exterminator;

On receipt of $2, a box each of the Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator and Electric Powder, (sent postage paid,) sufficient to destroy the vermin on any premises.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

"Costar's" Principal Depot, 420 Broadway, N. Y.

P S. Circulars, terms, &c. sent by mail on application.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Saml. Yingling, Mr. FREDERICK KOONS, to Miss CATHARINE DIBERT, both of Bedford township.

On the 5th by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. JOB SHOEMAKER, Merchant, to Miss MARY BOLINGER, both of Bedford.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. GEORGE SLACK and Miss CHRISTENA FISHER, both of Schellsburg.

DIED.

At Three Springs in Morrisons Cove, Bedford County, on Saturday 12th March, inst., MRS. CHARLOTTE D. NOBLE, wife of Hon. J. B. Noble in the 49th year of her age.

She asked to have her pillow adjusted, remarking that she was going to take a "good sleep." That was true. She sleeps yet—her body in the tomb—her spirit in the Father's House where are many mansions.

The exchange of a temporal, suffering life for an eternal, happy one had no horrors for her in the instrument of death. Surrounded by many kind and dear friends, and with a good minister at her bed side, she passed away into her deep good sleep almost unobserved.

A void has been made—a link broken in the family circle never to be supplied.

Her christian virtues, good judgment, and kind heart had made her a model wife, instructive mother and beloved neighbor.

Her last moment was her happiest one. May angels guard her couch.

On Saturday the 26th of February, after a short illness, at the residence of his son at Bloody Run, Mr. ISAAC SCHOOLY, aged about 66 years.

It is our painful duty to record the rather sudden departure of this Father, Neighbor and Friend. The deceased was born in London county Virginia. He came to Bedford County when but a youth, and lived for many years in Brush Creek Valley, where he was beloved by all his neighbors; he served in the war of 1812. We know but little of his Millitary life, but it is worthy of notice, that he was engaged in the service of his country. Thus are we again called upon to record the death of one of old friends who once lived as we now do, but he has died as we must. During his illness he was engaged in making his peace with God.—The writer of this notice has been informed that he gave evidence that he was fully prepared to meet his God.

"How vain is all beneath the skies,
How transient every earthly bliss,
How slender all the fondest ties,
That bind us to a world like this."

W. G.

In Black Valley, West Providence Township, on the 10th inst., DANIEL BUZZARD, aged 62 years and 27 days.

The deceased was ill but a few days and leaves a widow and large family of children, to mourn the loss of him who was a devoted and faithful husband and a kind and affectionate father.

In this community our common friend was well known for his industry, integrity and love of every virtue.

During the last winter he made a public profession of religion, connected himself with the Lutheran church at Bloody Run and died a triumphant death. Our loss is his eternal gain.

May the Lord comfort the large circle of mourning survivors and may they prepare to meet their loved one in heaven.

G. C. P.

On the 12th inst., Mr. ABRAHAM RITCHEY, of Snake Spring Valley, aged 77 years, 8 month and 20 days.

The deceased, as a man, possessed many social qualities, and was highly respected and much beloved by all his acquaintances. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father, a sincere friend, and an exemplary christian.—He was a member of the German Reformed Church, and for sixty years adorned his profession by a consistent walk and conversation, and died manifesting the exercise of a true and living faith in the Redeemer. The recollection of his many virtues is a source of comfort to his surviving friends and relations H.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes

HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

And may be consulted at their office,

NO. 190 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

Drs. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.—1y

DR. J. S. ESHLEMAN,

RESPECTFUELY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pattonsville and vicinity.

Night calls promptly attended to.

Pattonsville, March 18, 1859.—2

Auditor s Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Daniel Heltzell, administrator of Jacob Heltzell, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, next, where all persons interested may attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,

March 18, 1859. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Daniel Shock, Administrator of Samuel Cartright, of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 29th day of April, next, where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

March 18, 1859. Auditor.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of Fruit Trees, which she wishes to dispose of, on reasonable terms, to suit purchasers; such as early and late Apples of various varieties, Peach Trees, also, a lot of choice Grape vines, which will be sold cheap for *cash*, or country produce.

March 11, 1859. M. W. BROWN.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Catharine Thomas, dec'd. All persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN McCREARY,

Juniata tp., March 11, '59. Adm'r.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

AT the Election held by Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road Company, on the 7th day of March, 1859, Emanual Statler of Schellsburg was elected President, John Sill, A. E. Schell, of Schellsburg, Sam'l Statler, and Hon. Michael Zimmerman, of Somerset County, Managers, and Peter Schell, Secretary and Treasurer, who passed the following resolution and ordered the same to be published.

Resolved, That hereafter, no person is allowed to quarry and take away any stone from the lime stone quarry on Gravel Hill at Bedford, belonging to the said company, without permission from the board of managers, and that John P. Reed, Esq., our Attorney, is hereby authorized and required to see that this Resolution is adhered to.

And that the following section of an Act of Assembly passed the 19th day of April, 1850, be published as a caution for persons who make a practice of rushing through toll gates without stopping to pay the toll, found in pamphlet law, page 519, 1850.

SECTION 30. If any person shall pass through any toll gate with any animal, vehicle or vehicles, for which toll is demanded without paying such toll, it shall be lawful for the turnpike road company entitled to demand such toll. Notwithstanding that such toll gate may not have been closed, when such person or persons passed by, and through the same, to sue for and recover the same before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of this commonwealth, with costs of suit, and in every such suit, the collector of tolls shall be a competent witness for the Plaintiff. Provided, that suit shall be brought within thirty days from the time such person shall have so passed through said toll gate without paying the toll aforesaid. EMANUEL STATLER,

Attest, PETER SCHELL, Sec'ty. President.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of a half per cent. was declared by the board of managers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, on the seventh day of March, 1859, on all the stock of the said Company, and will be paid by the Treasurer of the Company on demand, at his office in Schellsburg, and by Hon. Michael Zimmerman in Somerset County. PETER SCHELL,

March 18, 1859. Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last will and Testament of John Claar, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on

THURSDAY, the 7th of APRIL next,

at the late residence of said dec'd, the House and Lot of ground occupied by him in said Borough, being Lot No. 194, in the plan of the Town, adjoining the School House Lot on the East, Isaac Mengel, jr. on the West, the Raystown Branch, on the North, and west Pitt street on the South; containing 60 feet front on Pitt street and running back to said Raystown branch, and having thereon erected a one Story log and weather boarded dwelling house, blacksmith shop, log stable and other out buildings.

ALSO,

at the same time and place, the out-lots of said decedent, numbered 49 and 50 in the manor of Bedford, situate about 1½ miles from town, on the west side of the Road leading into the "German corner" adjoining each other, and lands of Hugh Moore, Jacob Martin's heirs, John Sprout, (late Wm. Maiken) John Bridaham and others, and containing about 19 acres and 57 perches.

TERMS.

One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest to be secured by judgment notes, or notes and mortgage at the option of the subscriber. Possession given as soon as the terms are complied with.

JOSEPH CLAAR.

March 11, 1859. Ex'or.

NOTICE.

Reuben Gates vs. Mary C. Gates. } No. 26, February Term, 1859, in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned, Commissioner appointed to take testimony and report the same to the Court, in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties concerned in said case on Monday, the 28th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office, in Bedford, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

J. SELBY MOWER,

March 11, 1859. Commissioner.

STATEMENT and report of Wm. F. Moorhead Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from the 1st day of January, 1858, till the 1st day of April, 1858.

DR.

To cash from P. Smith on account,		$5 00
do	H Nicodemus, for bran,	50
do	G Blymire, for rye,	1 00
do	John P Arnold, for flour,	2 75
do	Mrs Harmon, for corn,	45
do	J W Lingenfelter, for corn,	45
do	Simon Naus, for buckwheat,	80
do	Joseph Tate on account,	4 50
do	W T Chapman, "	2 25
do	A J Sansom, "	1 50
do	Rush & Henderson, "	6 18
do	D Johnson, at decease,	5 00
do	John P Reed, for corn,	45
do	Simon Cook, for calf,	4 50
do	Dr Compher, for corn,	45
do	A Perrin, for rye,	1 00
do	Dr Reamer, on account,	2 50
do	H Nicodemus, for rye,	2 48
do	H Lentz. "	2 00
do	A Middleton, "	1 00
do	S Dickerhoof, for flour,	6 00
do	L Agnew, "	1 00
do	For Pig,	1 00
		$50 71

CR.

By cash paid G Weidel, on account, in full,		$ 48
do	Mrs Adams, for knitting,	1 00
do	J W Beeler, for salt,	5 75
do	J Bolinger, for Brooms,	50
do	Mrs Croyle on account,	1 20
do	S Reighart, for marketing,	1 50
do	J Bowser, for salt,	5 25
do	I Imler, for apple butter,	4 50
do	J Forney, for baskets.	80
do	John Rysling, for apple butter,	1 25
do	S Cook. for Beef,	7 15
do	D J Shuck, for salt.	2 50
do	F Friend, for bacon,	3 60
do	Isaac Imler, for dried fruit,	3 00
do	W Lysinger for shoemending,	75
do	A Hull, removing pauper,	1 00
do	H Naugle, do	50
do	T Oldham, do	50
do	H Ickes, do	50
do	Isaac Lipple, on account,	5 00
do	Keiser, hat for pauper,	75
		$47 93
By cash to balance,		2 78
		$50 71

STATEMENT and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County from April 1st 1858, till 1st January, 1859.

DR.

To cash paid for grain, flour, &c., from sundry persons up to January 1st, 1859,		$108 16
CR		
By cash paid for brooms,		$ 60
do	H Stiffler for apples,	87½
do	H Peck for plaster,	8 50
do	Chimney Sweep,	1 00
do	Wm. Herring for will,	40
do	Dr Anderson for seed corn,	2 50
do	J Edwards for altering stock,	1 00
do	Cruder for basket,	62½

do	H Sears for white washing,	2 62½
do	Mrs Suppet for dried fruit,	1 00
do	W. Bowles stage fare for sending pauper to Chambersburg,	3 50
do	A Herman for boiler,	62½
do	Wm Bowles for horse-hire,	37½
do	John Taylor for tar,	12½
do	Joshua Shoemaker, for mutton,	87½
do	Mixell for beef,	72
do	Mrs Koontz for fruit	1 50
do	Expenses to Coalmont,	2 00
do	Mrs. Harkleroad for fruit,	1 50
do	Sipes for beef,	2 40
do	Liquid Camphor,	25
do	J Williams for basket,	25
do	J Harkleroad for potatoes,	2 00
do	White and Black on account,	87½
do	German for work at race,	5 25
do	Wm Herring for toll,	50
do	German for work at race,	5 20
do	Expenses to Hopewell,	1 25
do	P Ritchey for mutton,	1 60
do	do for fruit,	37½
do	S Vondersmith on account,	96
do	Diehl for straw,	84
do	Morgret for scantling,	40
do	D Shuse for lime,	1 00
do	Expenses to Cumberland,	1 50
do	Ritchey for mutton,	90
do	Mrs Hammond for brush,	50
do	Expenses to Cumberland,	1 50
do	P Little for straw,	1 00
do	Dr Harry for lard,	2 61
do	Axe bought at sale,	75
do	John Meloy for rye,	22 50
		$81 41
Balance due Poor House,		23 74
		$108 15

STATEMENT of the Poor House mill, from the 1st day of January, 1858, to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1859.

DR.

	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	Buck Wheat,	Mixture,
Am't of toll grain bro't in, as per mo. report,	361½	227½	45½	49	6
Bought of J Snider,	20				
do P Clark,	59				
do W Ritchey,	28½				
do John Meloy		80			
Amount,	460	257½	45½	49	6

CR.

By amount of grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash and on account for work done in repairs to mill, house, &c., &c.

	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	B. W.	Mixt.
Am't used in P House,	383	20	24	34	
Horse feed,		79½			
Hog feed,		21	5½		4
Sold sundry persons	85	166½	13½	15½	1
Amount,	468	287	42½	49½	5

List of paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month. Also, the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the no. of out-door paupers, supported and buried by the Institution, from the 1st day January, 1858, to the 1st day of January, 1859.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Deaths.	Births.	Children bound out.	Males remaining.	Females remaining.
1858.								
January,	2						32	18
February,	3	1		1			33	18
March,	4	5		1			30	19
April,	2	1					31	19
May,	6	1					24	20
June,	1	1			1		24	20
July,	2	1		1			25	20
August,	2	1					26	21
September,	2				1		25	22
October,	3				1		28	23
November,	3	2			1		29	24
December,	3			1			30	25
	31	13		4	3	1	293	249

making an average of 45 per month of whom 5 are colored. There are, also, 3 who are blind, 11 insane, 3 confined to bed—there are also, 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the the above.—Bills were paid for boarding and medical attendance for paupers who were sick in different parts of the county, one of whom has since been brought to the Poor House. 448 way-faring persons were provided with board, lodging, &c., of whom 22 were Americans, 311 Germans, 93 Irishmen, 14 Englishmen, 3 Frenchmen, 2 Italians, 2 Scotchmen and 1 Welshman.

STATEMENT of the produce of the farm of and garden from April 1st, 1858, to January 1st 1859.

85 dozen wheat, 300 bushels ears of corn, 10 bus. of oats, 250 bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels of beets, 10 bushels of tomatoes, 12 bushels of onions, one-ditto small, 6 bushels of parsnips, 20 tons of hay, 5 loads of corn fodder, 2000 heads of cabbage, 6 barrels of kraut, 3 barrels of cucumbers, 225 pounds of wool, 3 beef hides, 8 sheep skins, 1 calf skin, 5 calves, 329 pounds of mutton, 60 pounds of veal, 2188 pounds of pork, 560 pounds of lard, 1153 pounds of beef, 85 pounds of tallow, 438 pounds of butter 20 pounds of hard soap, 11 barrels of soft soap.

Live stock on farm.

2 horses, 71 sheep, 7 cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull, 32 shoats, 2 brood sows.

Feed for Stock.

12 tons of hay, 25 bushels ears of corn.

Articles manufactured in House by matron.

59 shirts, 14 chemises, 18 pair mens' socks, 5 pair womens' stockings, 4 pair children's do., 20 womens' dresses, 1 childs do., 9 sheets, 20 pillow slips, 10 bed ticks, 2 bolsters, 22 aprens, 8 pair of mens' drawers, 8 pair of mens' pants, 3 shrouds, 5 sun-bonnets, 2 vests, 2 round jackets, 1 coat, 4 womens caps, 15 comforts, 12 towles, 4 table cloths.

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day of April, 1858, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, 1859.

GEORGE ELDER, [L. S.]
GEORGE SMOUSE, [L. S.]
JOHN AMOS, [L. S.]

Attest—
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

REPORT of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor House and House of Employment of Bedford County, in account with said County, from the 1st day of January, 1858, till the 1st day of January, 1859.

DEBTOR.

To amount received from Collectors, as follows:

From Jacob Nicodemus,	$51 92
do P H Shires in full,	24 64
do Robert Elder in full,	18 05
do Elias Gump, in full,	44 41
do Josiah Bruner,	131 50
do John Dasher,	25 00
do Jacob Evans in full,	28 89
do Henry Eguph,	59 94
do John Sparks, "	86 99
do Simon Beard	75 00
do John Furry,	62 27
do Jacob Smith in full,	110 85½
do Adam Barnhart in full.	156 21
do John Osborn, "	165 29
do *Samuel James,	175 88
do Henry Rose,	135 00
do Johnathan Feightner in full,	113 42
do Alexander Davis in full,	92 56
do Nathan Hurley in full,	115 99
do John E Zoog,	96 04
do Noah Tipton,	77 00
do Wm Carnell in full,	184 24
do Philip Cuppet,	161 00
do Abraham Morgan in full,	118 67
do Wm Masters in full,	98 14
do Daniel Horn in full,	40 71
do James Smith,	177 72
do Amos Ash in full,	79 24
do Isaac M Imler in full,	123 60
do Simon Beard,	195 00
do Henry S Fluck,	129 10
do Daniel Shuck,	92 44
do Jacob Reighart,	103 36
do John Shoemaker,	66 00
do John Morgan,	48 00
do Henry Horn,	35 43
do George F Steel,	48 58
do Michael Bone,	47 60
do Wm Cornell,	23 00
do A Smith,	17 75
do Christian Felton,	30 00
do *Thomas Ritchey,	21 50
do Emanuel Statler,	20 00
do John Smouse,	50 00
do Wm Kirk,	36 20
do Jacob Hanks,	65 84
do Isaac Pressell,	25 48
do John Fluck,	125 00
do Thomas H Horton, judgment,	124 06
	$4064 47½

*Since paid in full.

CREDIT.

B F Harry store bill & m. attendance,	$107 02
Mrs Exline keeping out-door pauper,	6 00
D Helsel bringing panper,	7 17
Jacob Dunkle for wheat,	20 12½
J H Rush due on settlement,	3 43
James F Linn keeping out-door pauper,	5 00
James F Linn do do	4 00
T R Gettys one quarter's salary,	6 25
T R Gettys do do	6 25
John Mower balance on B Bender,	6 20
N Lyons balance on bill of goods,	17 73
John Eshelman bringing pauper,	2 70
B F Horn for lumber,	8 25
S Shuck & Co for bill of goods.	44 72
Jacob Barndollar for shingles and goods,	27 70
Dr G W Anderson for wheat,	25 00
Jacob Mortimore for beef,	18 42
Job Mann, Esq. part of check,	37 51
John R Jordan repairs at mill,	9 00
Mrs Exline for support of out-door pauper,	7 50
A Gilson for oats,	6 25
J Miller for shoemaking,	3 00
Jacob Reed bill of goods,	23 04
E Bedell bringing pauper,	3 70
Laban Johnson, donation,	12 50
do do	12 50
Nicholas Lyons bill of goods,	29 53½
James M Barndollar,	79 79
Henry Shaffer,	33 64
J C Kiser money borrowed,	111 00
Isaac Lippel goods,	4 14
Henry Fluck bringing pauper,	4 37½
B F Harry salary and bill of medicine,	54 50¼
Michael Conrad,	33 00
T R Gettys 1st quarter's salary,	6 25
Samuel Brown bill of goods,	21 82
do do	35 10½
J A Blackburn for Bacon,	10 71
J A Osborn burying out-door pauper,	7 00
Michael Bannon part of bill rendered,	25 00
Nehemiah Flegle boarding panper,	6 00
J F Linn support as out-door pauper,	5 00
do do	4 00
Samuel Way balance of check,	83 00
Lucas Snupp for straw,	3 00
J F Linn support as out-door pauper,	4 00
Simon Nyeum,	47 76
Jacob Biddle paid check in full,	27 30
Henry Moses part of check,	25 00
Jacob Barndollar, do	25 00
do do	20 00
do Interest on judgment,	48 60
Wm F Moorhead,	24 00
David Over printing,	65 73
John Miller shoemending,	5 25
T R Gettys making out and distributing duplicates,	30 00
Wm Spidel repairing mill irons,	5 00
Mrs Exline, donations,	6 75
Jacob Dunkel for wheat,	41 50
B W Garretson for coal and bringing pauper,	32 00
John Arnold store bill,	16 04½
Daniel B Bolger exculing orders,	4 45
B F Harry balance on quarter's salary,	22 62½
Michael Bannon bill rendered,	25 00
Thomas Daird shearing sheep,	5 34
Nicholas Lyons bill of goods,	13 14
Wm Leary, for use of Poor House,	20 00
Blymire & Hartley, bill rendered,	55 13
J Biddle for apple butter & dried apples,	12 25
Wm F Moorhead 2 quarter's salary,	90 00
Elwood Harmer balance of check,	145 00
James Crisman issuing orders,	8 00
Mrs Wm Moorhead services as matron,	12 00
J F Linn, support as out-door pauper,	30 00
S H Tate assignee of Sansom & Gephart,	48 35
Michael Ritchey, 28½ bushels wheat,	25 65
T W Horton error in settlement,	2 43
John Long attending Lake Eager,	14 75
Daniel Walters bringing pauper,	8 80
Jeremiah Leashure, donation,	20 00
John Frazier keeping pauper,	19 00
G W Householder removing pauper,	4 20
James Werts Bill of Lumber,	35 00
T R Gettys 1st qr's salary,	6 25
Adam Dibert one Bull,	41 00
Simon Cook bill of beef,	7 45
Alexander Gibson for oats,	5 00
S D Broad work at forebay,	6 00
Stephen Seigle keeping pauper,	20 00
William Leary use of Poor House,	15 00
Simon Mixell for beef,	6 83
John Long expense of two paupers,	11 51
Isaac Mengle Jr Beadstead and coffin.	5 15
Peggy Davis, check & interest dated Aug. 1, 1852,	67 05
Wm Hartley for bacon,	20 16
Michael Weisel wheat and barrels,	9 25
Michael Halterbaum beef and bacon,	36 56
Lewis Statler for coal,	42 08
Dewalt Hershberger for bacon,	23 67
John Bridaham brick and crockery ware,	3 98
Frederick Mench for pine and trimming grape vine,	2 02½
Frederick Mench for veal,	6 03
do rye,	5 66
do straw pine and apples,	2 68
do mutton,	3 12
B W Garretson amt. over paid,	19 70½
M E Bariges work at race,	5 00
Henry Sellers for work,	6 75
John Shaffer apples,	4 00
James Naugle bringing pauper,	2 30
S D Broad hanging master wheel,	5 00
Wm F Moorhead part of check,	28 00
Dewalt Hershberger for beef,	9 99
Jacob Mortimor, for beef,	8 66½
Isaac D Earnest do	7 76
William Milburn making coffins,	9 00
Edmund Bedell bringing pauper,	4 30
S D Broad work at forebay,	48 00
T W Horton, bringing pauper,	1 50
T W Horton justice & constable fees,	2 00
T R Gettys 1 qr's salary,	6 25
T W Horton keeping panper,	16 50
M E Bariges work at mill,	7 50
Philip Clark wheat,	40 62½
Jacob Snyder wheat and corn,	30 00
J W Scott beef,	4 40
Frederick Naugle applebutter,	6 37½
David Dibert applebutter,	10 00
Frederick Naugle bacon and vinegar,	6 81
Daniel Snyder do	5 50
Jacob Lam do	5 50
Dr F C Reamer's half years salary,	30 00
David Walter am't overpaid on duplicate,	6 78
Mrs Mary Moorehead services as matron,	12 00
Lawrence Jamison part of check no. 12,	35 00
B W Garretson for coal,	18 00
Meyers & Benford bill printing,	44 53
Samuel Brown part of check,	10 00
John Arnold do	25 00
Mrs Mary Moorhead services as matron,	12 00
John Rimby repairing kitchen,	1 50
Samuel Defibaugh for beef,	46 00
Thomas Murray part of check,	60 00
Anthony Whit medicine for self,	5 00
William Gillespie amt. over paid,	1 19
Thomas McCoy bill of bacon,	6 20
Robert Fyan bill of goods,	44 00
Jacob Reed & Co., do	82 33
William Moorhead part of check,	22 10
Job Mann Esq., check in full,	40 95
Henry Conrad serving executions,	2 62
George Blymire stone coal. & tin ware,	45 24½
Jeremiah Akers money refunded,	1 25
Elias Gump do	20 88
George Elder half year salary,	20 00
T R Gettys quarters, do	6 25
Due treasurer on last settlement,	30 78¼
George Blymire salary as Treasurer,	40 00
William Moorhead part of check,	64 39
Uncurrent Money,	10 00
Auditors' & clerks' salary.	20 00
Commissions allowed collectors,	193 99½
Exoneration allowed collectors,	220 90½
Amt. of interest on sundry checks,	161 67
Amt.	$4128 18

STATEMENT of monies due to Bedford County Poor House, on the 1st day of January, 1859, from Collectors, as follows:

Jacob Corle, for	1854	$38 01
Jacob Nicodemus,	do	102 15
George Long,	1856	8 19½
Josiah Bruner	do	42 47
John Dasher,	do	82 67
Simon Beard,	do	156 49
John Furry,	do	5 92
Samuel James,	1857	24 19
Henry Rose,	do	46 95
Noah Tipton,	do	14 55
Philip Cuppett,	do	85 12
James Smith,	do	145 97
Simon Beard,	do	244 05
Henry S Fluck,	do	30 55
Daniel J Shuck,	1858	48 87
Jacob Reighart,	do	114 18
Lemuel Evans,	do	89 36
John Shoemaker,	do	47 19
John Morgan,	do	71 43
John E Miller,	do	55 97
Solomon Steel,	do	75 44
Henry Horn,	do	25 07
Michael Bone,	do	45 46
Wm Carnell,	do	79 90
Anthony Smith,	do	101 42
Christian Felton,	do	38 95
Thomas Ritchey,	do	52 61
Emanuel Statler,	do	5 59
John Smouse,	do	29 19
Wm Kirk,	do	118 71
Isaac Pressell,	do	54 21
Jacob Nicodemus,	do	250 84
John B Fluck,	do	51 16
John King, judgment,	1853	80 69
John Hill, do	1854	16 68
Amount,		$2579 60½

We undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due said Treasurer of 63 70¾

Witness our hand and seal this 4th day of January, A. D. 1859.

HENRY B. MOCK, [L. S.]
JOHN W. CRISMAN, [L. S.]
JAMES C. DEVORE. [L. S.]

Attest,
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaugh & Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills, Cooking, ten plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article,) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.–1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

CHEAP CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

Great inducements to Purchasers.

THE undersigned having purchased the Store lately owned by Samuel Brown, deceased, offers to the Public a large assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes,* &c., &c., &c., at the lowest CASH PRICES.

His stock of goods is unsurpassed in every point of excellence, and purchasers need only call and see to be convinced that it is to their interest, to buy at his establishment for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will make the most advantageous sales, to purchasers, as immediate payments will enable him to make

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Those who wish to secure bargains should not delay giving him a call.

Store Room same as lately occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel. JOHN ALSIP.

March 4, 1859.

BEDFORD RAILROAD.

ALL persons having books issued by the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions of stock to the Bedford Railroad, with stock subscribed therein, are *earnestly requested* to return the same *immediately* to the secretary of the company, as it is desirable to issue new books directly from the organized Board.

March 4, 1859. JOHN P. REED, Sec'ty.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed auditor, by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to distribute the funds, remaining in the hands of the Administrator, of John Seigle, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, when and where all persons interested, may attend. O. H. GAITHER,

March 4, 1859. Auditor.

Bedford Rail Road Company.

THE subscribers of Stock, to the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that by a resolution of the Board now duly organized, they are required to pay to the *Treasurer* of the Company on or before the 5th day of April, next, the *first installment of the Capital Stock* subscribed by them, being $4,16⅔ per share. By order of the Board. JOHN P. REED,

Feb. 25, 1859. *Secretary and Treasurer.*

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 17, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned Assignees of Patrick Dollard, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, in Napier Township, on

Monday, the 21st day of March, inst.

the following Real Estate, situated in said township, viz: A tract of Land, being the mansion place, containing about 96 acres, more less, adjoining other land assigned, and John Sill on the East, John Whiteline on the West, David Border on the North, and A. Stiffler on the South, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, a portion of which is meadow. The dwelling house is a good new Log House two stories high, with a spring of fine water near the house. There is also an old Barn on the premises, with other out-buildings—there is also a fine apple orchard in thrifty condition.

Adjoining the above on the East, is also a small tract containing about 54 acres. The improvements are a good frame Dwelling House, with a Stable and threshing floor, with about 30 acres cleared and under fence, the unimproved land is well timbered, and the whole being but about half a mile from the Turnpike, has a good road either to Bedford or Schellsburg. Possession given on the 1st of April.

TERMS—One half in hand, balance in one and two years without interest. The grain now in the ground will be reserved.

JOHN SILL,
JOHN MOWER,
March 4, 1859. Assignees.

COAL LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the public house of Jas. S. Beckweth, at Hopewell, in said county.

On Tuesday the 22d March, 1859,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.,

The interest of James A. Cunningham, dec'd., being the one half, in the following described

Tract of Coal Land,

situate in Broadtop township, said county, containing

206 ACRES,

and 76 perches, adjoining lands of Abnor Horton, Wm. Anderson, Asa Dural, Thomas J. Horton and Isaac Barnet. A portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation—the whole or greater portion is coal land. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH M. STEVENS,
JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM,
March 4, 1859. Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer at public sale, on the premises in St. Clair Township, on

SATURDAY 26th MARCH, INST.

the following described real estate, viz: a tract of land, in said township, adjoining lands, of John W. Hoover, George Feaster, and others, containing about 75 acres with Double Log House and Log Barn thereon erected, about two thirds cleared and under fence, with orchard and nursery thereon.

TERMS: Cash at confirmation of sale.

MARLON SMITH,
Adm'r of the Estate of James Smith, dec'd.
March 4, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer at public sale on the premises in Cumberland Valley Township, on

SATURDAY 26th MARCH, INST.

the following described real estate, viz: a tract of land, containing 148 acres, adjoining lands of A. McClelland, Nathan Lee, and others, about 60 acres, cleared and under fence, with log house and log stable thereon erected, also a good spring thereon.

TERMS: Cash at confirmation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Daniel Shea, dec'd,
March 4, 1859.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND:

TWELVE PAGES OF POPULAR MUSIC FOR TEN CENTS.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND" is filled with the best Piano Solos, Duets, Songs, Operatic Arias, Polkas, Mazurkas, Quadrilis, Waltzes, and every other species of musical composition for Voice and Piano by the best American and European Composers; printed on full-sized music paper, adapted to every grade of performer.

The same quantity of music, procured from the regular publishers would cost more than ten times what we charge.

A year's subscription to "OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," will secure new and fashionable music worth at least TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and entirely sufficient for the home circle.

PRICE TEN CENTS, WEEKLY.

Yearly, $5; Half Yearly, $2,50; Quarterly, $1,25 cents. The Volume commenced on the 1st December, 1858.

C. B SEYMOUR & CO., PROPRIETORS,
13, Frankfort street, NEW YORK.
March 4, 1859.–1m

Auditor's Notice.

AT at an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1859, on motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., John P. Reed, auditor to distribute the money remaining in the hands of John C. Vickroy, administrator of the estate of Susan Bruner, dec'd. The auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday the 15th day of April next, at 10 o'clock of said day, when and where all parties interested, can attend.

March 4, 1859. JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

ASSIGNEES' ACCOUNT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that the account of David Patterson, John Mower, and John P. Reed, assignees of Christian Stouffer, has been exhibited and filed in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Bedford, and that the same will be allowed on the — day of May next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

S. H. TATE,
March 11, 1859.–* Proth'y.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the funds, in the hands of Joseph Dull. Esq., administrator of the Estate of Mathias Dollar dec'd. will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Friday the 18th day of March instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested, can attend. JOHN P. REED,

March 4, 1859. Auditor.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the will of Frederick Smith, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of wills of Bedford County—that all persons having claims on said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

HENRY F. SMITH,
G. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Feb. 25, 1859.* Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF GEORGE B. KAY'S REAL ESTATE IN HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 19th day of March, next,* the following described real estate, viz:

The Mansion Tract

of said deceased containing 251 acres, about 160 acres cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are *one new log frame house, bank barn,* and the necessary out buildings. This farm is one of the best in Hopewell Township, being good *limestone land* and having *three good springs* and *orchard* thereon.

One Other Tract Containing 144 Acres,

about 60 acres cleared and under fence. The improvements are two Log Houses, two Stables and out buildings. There is a good spring on the premises, and also an orchard thereon. This is good land, and in good state of cultivation.

One Other Tract Containing 60 Acres,

about 30 acres cleared and in a good order. The improvements are one Log House, Stable and Saw Mill. There is also an orchard thereon.

These lands are all in a good section of country, within a short distance of the Rail Road and at the door of a ready market all the time.

TERMS:

⅓ to remain in property during lifetime of widow, the interest thereon payable to her annually—⅓ in hand at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JAMES E. KAY,
Feb. 25, 1859. *Trustee.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Saturday the 19th day of March 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate to wit:

The Hollidaysburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, with all the franchises thereonto belonging, together with a lot of ground containing one half acre more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a story and a half frame toll and dwelling house and log stable thereon erected adjoining lands of Susan Carney and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in Chaneysville, and having thereon erected a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half story high, containing store room, granery, &c., and having also thereon erected a Frame Stable and other out buildings.

ALSO,

A tract of Mountain land on Ragged Mountain, containing 57½ acres adjoining lands of Thomas Lawhead, Mary Ann Buxton, Edward Northcraft and David Walter, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Lashley.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Feb. 25, 1859.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday the 21st of February in the LARGE BRICK BUILDING hereto fore occupied by the Rev. [illegible] Montgomery, a young Lady of thorough education, and well versed in the "Arts of Teaching," have been procured, to take charge of the Female department.

Persons from different parts of the County, wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, will find it to their advantage by attending this Institution, as special care will be taken with them in the branches taught in the "Common Schools," *under the supervision of the County Superintendent.*

The Session will be divided into two Quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition per quarter:	
Primary Branches,	3 00
Common English,	4 00
Higher do	5 00
Classics,	6 25

Students entering before the middle of the Quarter will be charged full Tuition. Those entering after that time will be charged half Tuition. No deduction made unless in cases of protracted sickness,

D. O. SHOEMAKER,
Feb. 18, 1859. Principal.

I take pleasure in recommending Mr. Shoemaker to the patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His success as a teacher is well established. I believe him to be fully qualified to teach all the branches he proposes to teach.

Feb. 18, 1859. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

CANCER CURED.

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR LOSS OF BLOOD.

Cancers, Tumers, Wens, Scrofula, Ulcers, &c., cured in a short time, without the knife, by

Dr. MACNICHOL,
(*Colleague of the late Dr. Lounsberry, Dec'd.*)
No. 50. North FIFTH Street, below Arch, Phila.

The remarkable success which has attended the treatment of Cancers, Tumers, &c., by *Dr. MacNichol,* for a number of years past, has attracted the attention, and in many instances has secured the hearty approval of many eminent Physicians in Philadelphia, who are no longer willing to risk the dangers and uncertainties of *cutting.*

Cancer can be Cured!—if properly treated and promptly. A great majority of the cases of Cancer, can be effectually cured. The numerous patients, from every section of the country, who have been cured under this method of treatment is a guarantee of its superiority over every other known system.

Those who may be afflicted with these diseases, and desire further information or advice, will please address *Dr. MacNichol,* when they will receive prompt attention and a Copy of Phamplet, on the treatment of Cancers—free of charge.

White Swelling, Hip Disease, Scorfulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the *Mouth* and *Throat,* Ulcerations of the *Bones,* TETTER, SCALD HEAD, and all diseases of the *Skin,* permanently cured, and proper remedies sent—carefully packed—by Express to any part of the country.

In every case a plain description of the disease is required. Address, DR. MACNICHOL, No. 50 North 5th, St., PHILAD'A. Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Lounsberry & Co's Celebrated *Imperial Depurative,* the best and most reliable Family Medicine of the Nineteenth Century, for the cure of all diseases originating in Impunities of the Blood.

Jan. 28, 1859.–3m.

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of medicine in the village of St. Clairsville, night calls promptly attended to.

Office opposite the St. Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.
Feb. 11, 1859.–6 mo.

LAST NOTICE.

I am determined that unless all persons indebted to me on account, note or otherwise, do not make immediate payment, that their accounts, &c., will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection after the 15th day of March, 1859. This is positively the last notice.

Feb. 25, 1859. G. W. RUPP.

A NEW Supply of Muslins, Calicoes Ginghams, Drillings, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cotton, &c., just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade Store.

March 4, 1859.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic,* easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic,* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics.* It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two ten spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks, while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhea in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German, Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of Histories geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

NYCUM'S IMPROVED CAST-IRON CARRIAGE HUB.

THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far excels all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested, to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been effectually tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the

Greatest Improvements of the Age!

Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unavoidable wear excepted.

This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented suitable for light wheels.

This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the wheel Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the felloes, to get at the damaged part.—The wheel must be then recomposed, the tire re-welded and reset. All this involves a considerable expense and loss of time.

In the present Improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured in an Iron Hub, which consists mainly of two shells fastened together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all

WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.

This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them unusual strength,

LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS,

besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.

The subscriber Agent for Bedford County, will dispose of Township and shop rights, on reasonable terms. WILLIAM O'NEAL, Agent.

Feb. 18, 1859. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, in Harrison township, Bedford county, on MONDAY, the 13th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Henry Beltz, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said township, adjoining lands of Solomon Leydig and —— Waltman on the south and east, and Jacob Hilligas on the northwest, containing about EIGHTY FOUR ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story and a half log *DWELLING HOUSE, IN GOOD* repair, log stable with a thrashing floor, and other outbuildings. There is also a good young apple orchard upon the property, and the place is well watered with some as fine springs as can be found—about 60 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the land being nearly all new. The residue is well timbered—the place is about half a mile from the turnpike. Possession given on the 1st of April. Terms made known on the day of sale. JOHN SILL,

Feb. 25, 1859, Adm'r.

UNION HOTEL, Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

ONE MONTH OF BARGAINS, BEFORE TAKING STOCK.

GREAT inducements offered to CASH purchasers! All kinds of winter DRY GOODS REDUCED, viz: Coburgs at 50 worth 75, Merinoes at 18 and 25, worth 25 and 37½, Alpacas, Silks, Delaines, Shawls, Ribbands, dress trimmings, Shirts and Drawers, Comforts, Flanels, Linseys, Sattinets, Cassimers, Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c. All selling off very CHEAP, by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.

Feb. 4, 1859.–1m

Executrix' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned residing in Bedford, the will of Samuel Brown dec'd; that all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARY BROWN,

Feb. 18, 1859. Executrix.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST:

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Jo. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—ALSO 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. ALSO 320 ACRES, well timbered and watered, in St. Francis County, Missouri. ALSO 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. ALSO 428 ACRES timbered land, 2 miles south of Rainsburg on the road to Southampton. ALSO 430 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. ALSO five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broad-top coal land. ALSO 110 ACRES of first quality lime stone land a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vondersmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

For the present I may be found at Mrs. Cook's Hotel. WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 7, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome article are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets' Shawls, Cloaks, Manties, Ladies' and Childrens, Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hoisery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless veriety of Fancy Goods.

Millisers would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
B. W. GARRETSON.

Nov. 5, 1858.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Dec, 24, 1858.

LOOK OUT!

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., by book account or otherwise are hereby notified to call and make settlement immediately, or their account will be left with a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

Feb. 4, 1859.–h SAMUEL SHUCK & CO.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wiesers creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,

HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance.* Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

Hummel's Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr Harry's, Drug Store.

August6, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Auugst 6, 1858.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult, diseases must be treated upon analytical principles which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and con ult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858–1y.

LOOK OUT!

NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash or produce.*

Nov. 19, 1858.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds. French, German and American Lithograph, and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music nged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Dr. F. C Reamer, Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

WM. C. LOGAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞ Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

THE GREAT PURIFIER—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞ TO FRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞ THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞ GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 1857, he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Scearcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. MCCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858. before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones.

JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous fetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle,* pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine.

her
JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.–6m.

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods,* now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR.

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Dechevres, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, De-Beigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantilla.—Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tuffted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Missis' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers—French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H D. PEUGH's thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 5. 1858

RICH FALL GOODS!

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College,
PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Youngmen prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of practical business men.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK. IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2,50 per week. Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Oct. 1, 1858.–2y.

CASH BUYERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of Goods for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of **BOOTS and SHOES,** Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Dec. 3, 1858.–2m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sheriff's Sale, one lot of Tinner Machines, Hand Tools, Patterns, &c., also the entire lot of Stock and Tin Ware, in the Shop lately occupied by Abraham Herman—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the Shop formerly occupied by him, on Juliana Street. Notice is further hereby given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me, and any persons having accounts will please present them to Samuel Radebaugh, Esq., for settlement, &c., without delay

Feb. 25, 1859.–3m. SAMUEL BARNHART.

THE MENGEL HOUSE, Valentine Steckman, PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and pinchbeck Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22,1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

R. D. BARCLAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to. WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.